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LEISURE

Airbus Gets Boost With Big Sale to US Airways

In a \$3.7 Billion Deal, Carrier Orders Up to 30 Wide-Bodied A330 Jets

By Tim Smart
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — US Airways on Thursday ordered up to 30 A330 planes made by the European consortium Airbus Industrie in a \$3.7 billion deal that makes the carrier the first American airline to fly the twin-engine wide-body.

The order, announced in Paris by US Airways Group's chairman, Stephen Wolf, and the new Airbus chairman, Noel Feigard, is part of an overall shift of the fifth-largest U.S. carrier's fleet away from its historic reliance on Boeing aircraft toward the European planes.

Mr. Wolf has long been a supporter of the European planes, choosing them for United Airlines when he was chief executive of that airline in the early 1990s. Last year, Mr. Wolf ordered 124 A319 and A320 narrow-body jets in a deal that with options on another 276 aircraft could potentially be worth \$10 to \$15 billion.

Combined with the aircraft in the A320 single-aisle family that we introduce this year, US Airways will have the most modern fleet in the air within just a few years time," Mr. Wolf said in a statement.

The deal is a major coup for Airbus in its long-running battle with Boeing, which is struggling to overcome production bottlenecks at its Seattle factories and straighten out its deliveries. The American plane maker, once dominated the skies, but this year Airbus is running close to even with Boeing on orders received so far.

On Wednesday, Airbus won an order from Air France for 20 planes worth \$900 million and is thought by industry observers to be favored for a huge pending order from British Airways, which is a key Boeing customer.

At the end of May, the last date for

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Arsonists Destroy 10 Catholic Churches in Northern Ireland



SHOW OF SOLIDARITY — Flanking Bishop Patrick Walsh at the destroyed St. James Roman Catholic Church in Northern Ireland were two Protestant clergies, the Presbyterian Moderator John Dixon, left, and Bishop James Moore of the Church of Ireland. Prime Minister Tony Blair rushed to the province. Page 5.

Nigeria to Free Political Prisoners

Promise, Announced by UN Chief, Said to Include Abiola's Release

By James Rupert
Washington Post Service

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — Nigeria's new military ruler, General Abdulsalam Abubakar, has agreed to free all of the country's political prisoners, the United Nations secretary-general, Kofi Annan, said Thursday.

Mr. Annan's announcement appeared to confirm a political deal that would free the country's most prominent prisoner, Moshood Abiola, and perhaps clear a path for the military to begin a transition to civilian rule.

General Abubakar's government is ready to free Chief Abiola on condition that he assist a military-led transition plan or return to private life, according to

government sources and Chief Abiola's family. The Nigerian military, which has ruled the country for 15 years, aborted a 1993 plan to hand power to civilians when Chief Abiola emerged as the apparent winner of presidential elections. Nigeria's former military ruler, General Sani Abacha, who died last month, later jailed Chief Abiola for claiming to be the country's rightful leader.

At a news conference in the Nigerian capital, Abuja, Mr. Annan said, "the government has agreed to release all political prisoners."

While Mr. Annan did not name Chief Abiola explicitly, the signals have multiplied in recent days that the government is ready to free him. General Abubakar met with Chief Abiola this

week and permitted Mr. Annan to do so on Tuesday.

Mr. Annan suggested that Chief Abiola has accepted the deal for his freedom. "Abiola said he would want to be released to get on with his life," Mr. Annan said. "He told me 'I am not naive enough to think I can come out and be president.'"

[The Commonwealth secretary-general, Emeka Anyaoku, also said Thursday that he was optimistic that Chief Abiola would soon be freed, Reuters reported from Lagos.]

"I talked at great length with the head of state and with Chief Abiola and I'm very optimistic that before too long

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\$200 Billion Plan For Japan's Banks

Markets React Negatively to Rescue Bid

By Mary Jordan
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — After days of round-the-clock meetings, Japanese officials Thursday unveiled a plan to revive its economy that gives the government new power to take over failed banks and spend more than \$200 billion to protect depositors and businesses that need cash through the crisis.

The core of the plan is for the government to use public funds to temporarily manage weak banks in order to keep lending to small companies that need a cash flow. The fear has been that Japan's fragile banks would simply collapse and trigger a chain reaction of bankruptcies in the construction, real estate and retail industries.

The immediate reaction from investment markets to the long-awaited plan was abruptly negative for the Japanese currency. At 4 P.M. in New York, the dollar had risen to 140.875 yen, from 137.85 yen Wednesday. Some analysts said the plan lacked any surprise shock to stimulate the economy. Investors in Tokyo will get their first chance to trade on their judgment of the bailout when markets open here Friday.

In a statement released by the government Thursday, it said the plan sought to "avoid economic disorder" from failed banks and "to minimize the social cost as much as possible."

President Bill Clinton and many world leaders have been urging Japan to stabilize its teetering financial system, calling it a time bomb that threatened to deepen Japan's recession and thus drag down all of Asia, perhaps even Wall Street. Under rising criticism, Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto ordered the bank reform plan, originally scheduled to be announced next week, to be ready Thursday, before U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright arrives in Tokyo on Friday and Mr. Clinton, now in China, leaves Asia.

The complicated plan involves the deployment of hundreds of government bank inspectors to audit Japan's 19 major banks and legions of smaller ones. Banks have been able to hide mountains of bad debt because of long-tolerated murky accounting methods, and there has been little pressure for any bank to clear bad debts.

Upon inspection, some banks are expected to be found insolvent, and government-appointed administrators are to take over their management and create a "bridge bank." These banks will keep lending to "sound borrowers" and

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CNN Says It Erred In Nerve Gas Report

The television news network CNN retracted a controversial report that the United States had used a deadly nerve gas during an ostensible mission into Laos to kill American deserters and defectors.

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Finance Minister Hikaru Matsumura in Tokyo on Thursday.

Asia's Cries Of Protest Bring New Restrictions

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — East Asian governments are starting to crack down on a wave of public protests triggered by the rapid rise in unemployment, prices and social distress as the region enters its second year of financial and economic turmoil.

Business closures and layoffs are throwing millions of Asians out of work in societies that provide little or no state-funded unemployment support. Some analysts predict a period of intensifying political protest and labor strife in the hardest-hit countries, including Indonesia, South Korea and Thailand. This is expected to delay economic recovery and force governments to soften reforms.

Even as President Bill Clinton of the United States arrived in Hong Kong on Thursday on the last leg of a state visit to China in which he has pushed the American view that "freedom strengthens stability and helps nations to change," Indonesia was reported to be drafting new laws to curb demonstrations.

The official Antara press agency said that under the legislation, rallies and public gatherings would be banned at the state palace in Jakarta, at places of worship and at military installations, and would be put under strict regulations elsewhere.

In South Korea, amid growing

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German Squad Again Wills Its Way Up

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

PARIS — Perhaps the classic image of Germany's extraordinary soccer team comes from the 1982 World Cup semifinal against France. With his team trailing 1-3 to France and minutes left to play, the great striker Karl-Heinz Rummenigge came on as a substitute and immediately jettisoned his shin guards.

By disdainfully hurling away his protection, Rummenigge was declaring that the real battle, man to man, unsoftened and unfettered, had begun. France, with perhaps its greatest team ever, and one clearly more skilled than the German squad, shuddered. Germany surged back to 3-3 and won the game on a penalty shoot-out.

So it has been countless times

in soccer's supreme competition. When, as now, the final rounds loom, the game moves beyond the control and distribution of a ball to the realm of psychological confrontation. Nations unwittingly bear their souls in

Soccer's chiefs let the boys behave badly. • These quarterfinal duels are full of spice and fire. Page 22.

what amount to life-and-death struggles for victory. This is an area in which the German team — known simply at home as the "Mannschaft" — has excelled, coming from behind, often in the final minutes, to reach a remarkable six finals and nine semifinals in thirteen World Cup appearances. It has won the trophy three times, a record surpassed

only by Brazil, and is once again in the quarterfinals here.

One of those victories came in the 1954 World Cup in Switzerland.

Germany was thrashed 8-3 in an opening league game against Hungary, but nonetheless qualified for the knock-out rounds. It reached the final to find itself facing Hungary again. Within minutes the Hungarians took a 2-0 lead; the match seemed over. But the Germans, true to form, came back to win, 3-2.

"Everyone has his own conception of tactics," Jürgen Klinsmann, the German captain, said this week. "For ourselves, we try to concentrate on our power. That is to say, we try to build the pressure, increase the pressure, until the adversary finally cracks and is overwhelmed."

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Germany's Lothar Matthaus at a team practice Thursday in Nice.

Clinton Visits Hong Kong

President Pledges U.S. Help in Economic Crisis

By Mark Landler
New York Times Service

HONG KONG — President Bill Clinton arrived in Hong Kong, the heart of free-market China, and pledged that the United States would do its part to lift Asia out of its economic quagmire.

"I want you to know that the United States considers Hong Kong vital to the future," said Mr. Clinton at a banquet held by the chief executive of Hong Kong, Tung Chee-hwa. "This present financial crisis, too, will pass, if we work together with discipline and vision to lift the fortunes of our neighbors."

Mr. Clinton's visit to Hong Kong, the first by a sitting American president, comes one day after the former British colony marked the first anniversary of its return to China. It gave him the opportunity to assess one of the grander experiments in modern political history: China's pledge to let Hong Kong remain a capitalist enclave in the world's last Communist empire.

These days, economics are overshadowing politics here. Hong Kong is suffering badly from the Asian financial contagion, and Mr. Clinton will make the Asian economy the centerpiece of a major speech on Friday.

"Hong Kong is a world symbol of trade, enterprise, freedom, and global interdependence," said Mr. Clinton, who looked weary despite having relaxed earlier in the day on a two-hour boat trip on the Li River near Guilin.

Mr. Clinton praised Hong Kong and China for being anchors of stability in a region-wide economic storm, a reference to the fact that neither government has devalued its currency, despite the continued weakness of the Japanese yen and a wave of tin-for-tin devaluations across the region.

Mr. Tung, a shipping magnate appointed by Beijing shortly before the handover, welcomed the president's show of support, saying that "what started as a regional crisis has taken on a global importance."

Mr. Clinton met privately with Mr. Tung for 20 minutes before the banquet, during which they discussed the economy, according to the White House spokesman, Michael McCurry. But he said Mr. Clinton also pressed Mr. Tung to accelerate the introduction of democracy to Hong Kong by allowing voters to elect larger percentage of legislators through direct elections.

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AGENDA

Pilot's Trial Urged In Ski-Lift Deaths

A military hearing officer in North Carolina has recommended that the pilot and navigator of the Marine jet that killed 20 people in a collision with a gondola cable in Italy should face a court-martial on negligent homicide and other charges. Page 3.

U.S. Unemployment Increases to 4.5%

Job growth was slowed in June by the Asian crisis and the General Motors strike, lifting the unemployment rate to 4.5 percent from a 28-year-low of 4.3 percent in the previous two months. Page 13.

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Starr Rebuked by Judge

Ruling Drops Tax Case as Excessively Zealous

By Jill Abramson
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Kenneth Starr, the Whitewater independent counsel, has taken a lot of grief lately from Democrats in Congress, from President Bill Clinton's lawyers and friends and also from some journalists.

But on Wednesday he faced criticism from a far more troublesome source, in a carefully but harshly worded judicial opinion that dismissed Mr. Starr's tax-evasion case against a former Justice Department official, Webster Hubbell.

Judge James Robertson of the U.S. District Court here hit Mr. Starr on two fronts, saying he did not correctly understand his purview and was overly zealous in his pursuit of Mr. Hubbell.

Judge Robertson called the counsel's pursuit of Mr. Hubbell a "quintessential fishing expedition," and last week he called some of Mr. Starr's constitutional views "scary."

The decision, which Mr. Starr's office said he would appeal, was a stinging rebuke for the independent counsel. It came after other recent setbacks, including the release from prison of Susan McDougal, another central figure in Mr. Starr's Whitewater investigation; the

Supreme Court's refusal to grant emergency consideration of Mr. Starr's efforts to force the testimony of Secret Service employees and a White House aide, Bruce Lindsey, and also the Supreme Court's decision that Mr. Starr could not pierce the attorney-client privilege between Vincent Foster Jr., the White House lawyer who committed suicide, and his attorney.

But the decision Wednesday was directed more at Mr. Starr personally than the other court decisions. Indeed, it is the first time that a court has passed judgment on the independent counsel's performance.

Its effect may also be, in some ways, even more vexing for Mr. Starr than the other rulings. In losing this skirmish, Mr. Starr has lost, for the time being anyway, his ability to use the tax charges as a way to press Mr. Hubbell into cooperating with the larger Whitewater investigation.

The independent counsel has long believed that Mr. Hubbell has knowledge of misdeeds by the president and by his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton. Mr. Hubbell is a longtime friend of

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The Dollar			
	Thursday @ 4 P.M.	previous close	
DM	1.82	1.818	
Yen	140.875	137.85	
FF	6.1035	6.095	
Pound	1.659	1.6577	
Index per pound			
	Thursday close	percent change	
S&P 500	23.41	9,025.26	-0.26%
	23.41	1,146.42	-0.19%
Nasdaq	20.46	1,894.00	-1.07%

Newsstand Prices			
Atlanta	10.00 FF Lebanon	11.30	3,000
Artes	12.50 FF Morocco	16	Dh
Cameron	1.800 CFA Qatar	10.00	QR
Egypt	SE 5.50 Réunion	12.50	FF
France	10.00 FF Saudi Arabia	10	SF
Gabon	1.100 CFA Senegal	1.100	CFA
Italy	2.800 Lire Spain	225	Ptas
Ivory Coast	1.250 CFA Tunisia	1.250	Dh
Jordan	1.250 JD U.A.E.	10.00	Dh
Saudi	700 Fils U.S. M.L. (Eur.)	\$1.20	



Tradition on Trial / Masai v. Masai

In Tribal Patriarchy, Lawsuit Brings Women Hope of Rights

By Karl Vick
Washington Post Service

KAJIADO, Kenya — As children will, Naataosim Mako sometimes eavesdropped on her parents. She was doing it the night she overheard them talking about her marriage. It shocked her. She did not want to get married to go to school. Naataosim said. And in her fear, that is where she went, fleeing the circular wooden compound where she was being raised in the tradition of the Masai — a pastoral tribe that has clung to its ancient customs — and taking refuge in the boarding school that held what she saw as the future: education.

Her father came after her. Mako Oloouaya, a tall, stern herdsman who wears the characteristic red blanket of a Masai like a shield, has three wives and 25 children. "They are all under my control," he declared, and to prove it he yanked Naataosim back home.

But there he was confronted by his brother, a Masai herdsman who wears a blue blazer and khakis. David Oloouaya also has three wives, but all of his 17 children who are old enough attend school, just as he did. He believed that Naataosim should be there, too, and has taken his brother to court to see that she gets the chance. "It is very necessary to be educated, because you can see the world from different perspectives," David Oloouaya said.

By that measure, the case of Oloouaya v. Oloouaya counts as a lesson in itself. It illuminates the dark side of the traditions the Masai hold so tenaciously — a warrior culture that assumes women have no more rights than children and can regard children as chattel — and it hinges on the very issues that loom largest for many women and girls all across Africa.

Forced marriage, limited access to education and domestic abuse — Naataosim goes "naumb," she said, at the memory of a friend she saw beaten by her husband — are customs that reinforce one another in a number of ethnic groups, according to women's rights advocates. And the fight to reverse them, fought largely in capital cities, often runs aground in rural areas still largely ruled by elders and tradition.

Which is why David Oloouaya's lawsuit strikes some as cause for hope. "To me, it begins to say that men have begun to believe in the fight," said Jennifer Mpungu, an education specialist with the Kenya office of the aid organization CARE, which is monitoring the case. "He's speaking out for a lot of people."

In much of Africa, ethnic customs have gradually dropped away as people embrace modern ways. "Even if I wanted to dress as a Luyha, I wouldn't know where to start," said a nominal member of another of Kenya's tribes who works as a lawyer in Nairobi. "But the Masai... The Masai are something close to timeless."



David Oloouaya, left, with his brother Mako Oloouaya, right, whom he is suing in an effort to keep Mako's 9-year-old daughter, Naataosim, out of a forced marriage so that she can instead get the education that holds out the promise of a brighter future.

Masai men still stretch their earlobes, drape themselves in red and measure both wealth and status in the cattle they corral in circles formed by thorn bushes. Masai women still wear hoops of decorative beads at the tops of their ears, shave their heads and marry only after enduring a ritual circumcision that cuts away external genitalia.

Their striking appearance enchants the tourists who flock to the game preserves that have encroached on the tribe's ancestral grazing lands. But such strict adherence to tradition also means that only a quarter of Masai men have been to school, and perhaps as few as 5 percent of women, said S.S. ole Timoi, an official with Dupoto-e-Maa, a Masai organization here that promotes education.

Naataosim's father, Mako, 55, had no formal education. And although he expressed no objection to his children's attending school, in Kenya, as elsewhere in Africa, school is not free. Annual fees can run higher than \$200 in a country where the average annual income is \$280, and families that can afford schooling at all tend to send their boys. Girls account for 70 percent of the 50 million African children who are eligible for school but do not attend.

Mako Oloouaya was no exception. The four of his children who went to school were boys, "because I was not wealthy enough to send

everyone," he said. Drought and disease had whittled his herd of 100 cattle to a single cow, and although a herd once might have been rebuilt with family contributions, lately "people are becoming more individualistic," he said.

MAKO OLOLOUAYA denied his brother's assertion that he was trading his 9-year-old daughter for a larger herd. But the "bride price" of five cows and 10,000 Kenyan shillings (about \$165) that a neighbor offered for Naataosim was significantly higher than the token payment that by custom creates a symbolic bond of shared wealth between families. The intended bridegroom was three times her age.

And younger brides do command higher prices, said Priscilla Nangurai, headmistress of the African Inland Church boarding school to which Naataosim fled. The school, which overlooks rolling hills dotted with thorn trees outside Kajado, has gained a reputation as a haven since the first unwilling child bride showed up there in 1984. Charity Olongokie was 14. "She opened our eyes," said Miss Nangurai, who has found support among local police and government officials. The most recent case, a 10-year-old, required vaginal surgery after two weeks with the husband she did not want.

Miss Nangurai and others said that the age of unwilling brides was dropping, along with the age at which girls were receiving ritual circumcision — also known as female genital mutilation — which is undergone at puberty and designates a Masai eligible for marriage. Miss Nangurai said she did not know whether the change was driven by an earlier onset of puberty or by parents' eagerness to gain a dowry. But she knows why girls come to her school, she said: "Because the girls know they are right."

Naataosim betrays no doubt. "Without an education, I was going to be a poor woman," she said, beaming in the doorway of the headmistress's office. She wore the school's green uniform and played with her hands as she talked. She said the man to whom her father had sold her to marry had no prospects. He, too, came from a poor family and dropped out of school to tend herds. And, she said, "I once saw a friend, Rosemary, who was forced into marriage, and I saw her husband beating her. And I didn't want to face that, either."

WIFE BEATING is another tradition under fire in African courts, and in Kenya the watershed case involves Masai. "It's not anything confined to the Masai community, but I think the Masai are at the top of the list," said Keriko Oletobiko, a Masai lawyer who recalls his father thrashing his mother. "If you don't beat your wife, your peers really don't hold you in very high esteem."

The custom appalled Mr. Oletobiko as a child, and now that he is a lawyer he is representing his sister, Agnes Syiankoi Moita, in an assault case against the husband she was forced to drop out of school to marry. During the 13 years she endured beatings, she fled several times to her parents; each time, she was returned after her husband paid her father a cow.

She finally found refuge in Nairobi 10 months ago, after her husband thrashed her so hard with his *runyu* — a club-like stick carried by Masai men — that it broke. Her case, which has received wide attention in Kenya, is the basis for a challenge to the Kenyan Constitution, which declares that in matters of "personal law," traditional customs override the law of the land. The provision could eventually undo a favorable ruling in Naataosim's case — which, because the minimum legal age for marriage in Kenya is 14, is expected to go her way when it is announced Friday.

But the girl's father has indicated he will relent, provided his brother pays her school fees. And David Oloouaya, who is head of his local school board, said he was confident the learning that enabled him to keep his herd healthy while others died would also improve dubious social customs. "If people go to school and get a proper education, the community will realize later on that it's a good thing," he said. "I'm still Masai."

Tehran Asks Rome to Serve As Bridge in EU Relations

Compiled by Our Staff From Reuters

TEHRAN — President Mohammad Khatami said Iran wants to improve relations with the European Union and is calling on Italy to act as a bridge between the two sides, the official Iranian press agency reported Thursday.

Speaking at a dinner for Prime Minister Romano Prodi of Italy, Mr. Khatami said Wednesday that "Italy can continue to act as a bridge in Iran-EU relations, as it has done before," the press agency IRNA reported.

Mr. Khatami said relations should be based on "mutual respect and safeguarding common interests," the agency reported.

Mr. Prodi left Iran on Wednesday night after a two-day visit.

He said he hoped his visit to Iran would help ease the country's international isolation.

Mr. Khatami has tried to improve ties with the West since taking office in August. He has promoted cultural and sports exchanges with the United States and eased social restrictions imposed by the clergy after the 1979 Islamic Revolution.

Mr. Prodi, the first EU leader to travel to Iran since a 1992 visit by Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis of Greece, said that strengthening cooperation with Iran was a priority for his country.

Mr. Prodi also met with Iran's supreme leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, Iranian television reported.

The 15-nation EU broke off regular meetings with Iranian officials and withdrew its ambassadors in April 1997 after a German court implicated the Tehran government in the 1992 assassination of four Iranian dissidents in Berlin. The envoys returned last year, and in March the EU agreed to resume a dialogue with Iran.

The Italian news agency ANSA said Mr. Prodi also brought up the case of the British author Salman Rushdie with Mr. Khatami on Wednesday and discussed it "at length and explicitly."

Mr. Rushdie faces a *fatwa*, or religious edict, issued by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini that says Muslims should seek to kill the writer for alleged blasphemy against Islam.

Iran says the edict is a purely religious matter independent of the state. Mr. Khomeini issued the edict shortly before his death in 1989 after Mr. Rushdie published his novel "The Satanic Verses." (AP, Reuters)

New Malaysia Airport Works Out the Bugs

KUALA LUMPUR — Order arrived Thursday at Kuala Lumpur's new airport, with flights taking off and landing more or less on time after computer glitches caused two days of havoc, airline officials said.

Malaysia's transport minister, Ling Liong Sik, said earlier Thursday that there was no end in sight to the computer problems that had held up flights and baggage since the start of operations on Tuesday at Kuala Lumpur International Airport.

But officials of various airlines using the airport said later in the day that there were few delays in flight arrivals and departures.

"It's much more calm today," said the duty manager of Malaysia Airlines, who declined to be identified. "Most of our flights took off more or less on time."

A flight reservations clerk at British Airways said, "Our flight left on time, but those

getting off here still have problems with their luggage."

Passengers at the airport said the scene on Thursday was very different from the chaos that prevailed two days earlier.

"There are no more long queues at the check-in counters," said Anthony Chong, a Malaysian businessman who was preparing to board a flight to London. "Things appear like they are under better control."

Since its opening Tuesday, the \$2.25 billion airport had been plagued by computer network problems that have forced passengers to wait hours to board flights or get off planes and collect baggage.

Transport Minister Ling said that "instability in the computerized lines of communication" had been identified as the main cause of the breakdown in the airport's costly Total Airport Management System.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Lagos Toughens Airport Security

LAGOS (Reuters) — Planes preparing to take off from Nigeria's main airport will be given an armed guard after an aircraft was held up and baggage stolen from the hold, local newspapers said on Thursday.

The Daily Times said unauthorized persons near the runway at Murtala Mohammed Airport would be shot on sight, while bushes and other possible hiding places for thieves were being removed.

The new measures by the Federal Airports Authority follow the June 23 holdup of an Air Afrique flight to Abidjan as it prepared to taxi toward the runway.

Italy Suffers From Heat and Storms

ROME (AFP) — Parts of Europe were sweltering in a heat wave Thursday, causing storms, fires and air pollution.

Temperatures rose to more than 40 degrees centigrade (104 degrees Fahrenheit) in the shade in Sicily, meteorologists said. In the Modena region, in the north of Italy, several people were hospitalized and 90 people were left homeless as freak hurricane-force winds struck.

In Athens, where temperatures reached 40 degrees centigrade, the heat caused a choking fog of pollution, reducing visibility.

Kenya Has Worst Year for Tourism

NAIROBI (Reuters) — Kenyan tourism authorities said their industry had last year suffered its worst year in history and they promised urgent action to revitalize it.

The number of European tourists arriving at the coastal resort area around Mombasa has slumped to just 400 per week from between 4,000 to 5,000 the previous year.

U.S. Memo: No Fireworks on Planes

WASHINGTON (AP) — With the Fourth of July holiday at hand, the Federal Aviation Administration is reminding travelers that it is illegal to take fireworks aboard airplanes — whether in person, in checked luggage, or carry-on bags.

Fireworks not only could explode, causing a fire aboard an aircraft, but their smoke could hinder breathing or the pilot's ability to fly.

Violators are subject to civil penalties of up to \$27,500 per violation and criminal prosecution carrying penalties of \$250,000 or more and up to five years in prison.

The warning Wednesday comes after two recent incidents when passengers were caught trying to take flares onto airplanes.

Employees who dress up as Disney characters at the Disneyland Paris theme park went into the eighth day of a strike on Thursday, as union representatives took their case to the French Employment Ministry. The park is still open to visitors. (AFP)

Frank Rowlett, Wartime Code Breaker, Dies

By Wolfgang Saxon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Frank Byron Rowlett, 90, one of the four whose codebreaking work at the Signal Intelligence Service of the U.S. Army in 1930, died Monday at a health care center in Gaithersburg, Maryland.

Mr. Rowlett came to the rarefied world of cryptography without practical experience. But he was trained to be a mathematician with knowledge of chemistry, physics, Latin and German and made important contributions to the nation's signals intelligence and security system in World War II.

His proudest achievement was

Sigaba, the encryption machine that was the most secure device of its kind in the American arsenal throughout the war.

He also led the team of cryptanalysts who broke Purple, the machine that encrypted Tokyo's messages to and from the Japanese Embassy in Berlin. By deciphering the code, U.S. intelligence was able to spy on crucial aspects of Japanese diplomacy as well as German intentions and capabilities in Europe.

Theodore Beaubrun, 79, Haitian Comedian and Actor

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (NYT) — Theodore Beaubrun, 79, one of Haiti's leading comedians and actors, died

Tuesday at his home in a Port-au-Prince suburb.

Mr. Beaubrun, who had been waging a long battle against Parkinson's disease, was widely known as Languichatte, or cat's tongue. He captured a whole country's imagination with his comic portrayal of life in Haiti.

In a career that spanned more than 40 years, Mr. Beaubrun was able to retain his popularity under the various governments that came to power in Haiti.

Richard Carlson, 49, a writer about bicycle racing and from 1987 to 1997 editor-in-chief of *Winning* magazine in the United States, died Saturday in Allentown, Pennsylvania, of cancer.

WEATHER

Europe

Country	Today	Low	High	Low	High
Algeria	29/35	14/27	29/35	14/27	29/35
Belgium	21/20	12/20	21/20	12/20	21/20
France	21/20	12/20	21/20	12/20	21/20
Germany	21/20	12/20	21/20	12/20	21/20
Italy	21/20	12/20	21/20	12/20	21/20
Spain	21/20	12/20	21/20	12/20	21/20
UK	21/20	12/20	21/20	12/20	21/20

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by AccuWeather.

Region	Today	Low	High	Low	High
North America	29/35	14/27	29/35	14/27	29/35
Europe	21/20	12/20	21/20	12/20	21/20
Asia	21/20	12/20	21/20	12/20	21/20
Africa	21/20	12/20	21/20	12/20	21/20
Oceania	21/20	12/20	21/20	12/20	21/20

Asia

Country	Today	Low	High	Low	High
Algeria	29/35	14/27	29/35	14/27	29/35
Belgium	21/20	12/20	21/20	12/20	21/20
France	21/20	12/20	21/20	12/20	21/20
Germany	21/20	12/20	21/20	12/20	21/20
Italy	21/20	12/20	21/20	12/20	21/20
Spain	21/20	12/20	21/20	12/20	21/20
UK	21/20	12/20	21/20	12/20	21/20

Africa

Country	Today	Low	High	Low	High
Algeria	29/35	14/27	29/35	14/27	29/35
Belgium	21/20	12/20	21/20	12/20	21/20
France	21/20	12/20	21/20	12/20	21/20
Germany	21/20	12/20	21/20	12/20	21/20
Italy	21/20	12/20	21/20	12/20	21/20
Spain	21/20	12/20	21/20	12/20	21/20
UK	21/20	12/20	21/20	12/20	21/20

Oceania

Country	Today	Low	High	Low	High
Algeria	29/35	14/27	29/35	14/27	29/35
Belgium	21/20	12/20	21/20	12/20	21/20
France	21/20	12/20	21/20	12/20	21/20
Germany	21/20	12/20	21/20	12/20	21/20
Italy	21/20	12/20	21/20	12/20	21/20
Spain	21/20	12/20	21/20	12/20	21/20
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POLITICAL NOTES

Colonel Calls
For Jet Pilot
To Be TriedBlame in Ski-Lift Deaths
Focuses on Front CockpitBy Steve Vogel
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A military hearing officer in North Carolina has recommended that the pilot and navigator of a Marine jet that killed 20 people in a collision with a gondola cable in Italy should face a court-martial on negligent homicide and other charges.

After hearings during the last two months at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, the officer, Lieutenant Colonel Ronald Rodgers, has also recommended that criminal charges be dropped against two other Marine officers who were in the rear of the cockpit when the jet clipped a cable holding the gondola on Feb. 3 in the Italian Alps and sent the occupants falling to their deaths.

The recommendations, along with the hearing officer's investigative report, were delivered earlier this week to Lieutenant General Peter Pace, commander of U.S. Marine forces in the Atlantic, officials said. General Pace is not bound by the recommendations, and is free to accept or reject any portions he chooses, officials said. General Pace, who could take any step, ranging from dismissing the case completely to ordering that all four officers be court-martialed.

All four crew members — Captain Richard Ashby, the pilot; Captain Joseph Schweitzer, the navigator; and the two back-seaters, Captain William Ramsey 2d and Captain Chandler Seagraves — face charges of negligent homicide and involuntary manslaughter. They could spend the rest of their lives in prison if convicted on all counts.

The accident, one of the deadliest training mishaps in NATO history, infuriated Italians and led to calls from some politicians that U.S. forces be withdrawn from the country.

During separate hearings held in May and June, prosecutors contended that the crew deliberately ignored speed and altitude restrictions during the training flight, which occurred while their North Carolina-based squadron was deployed to Italy as part of the Bosnia peace-keeping mission.

"Twenty people died because of the negligence of this air crew," Major Daniel Daugherty, a Marine prosecutor, argued at one hearing.

The EA-6B Prowler was flying at an altitude of around 370 feet when it struck the cable, according to evidence presented during the hearings.

Under flight rules in effect at the time of the accident, the crew should not have been flying below 2,000 feet. Evidence at the hearings indicated that the crew was not informed of this limit, but had been told not to fly beneath an altitude of 1,000 feet.

Frank Spinner, an attorney representing Captain Ashby, on Wednesday night cited what he called political pressure to court-martial his client.

The attorney said he has been telling Captain Ashby "all along that the politics of this is such that it would be almost impossible to avoid going to trial."

"It just amazes me, the recommendation," Captain Ashby said. "I'm pretty down, actually."

An attorney for Captain Seagraves said he had not seen the report and reacted cautiously to the news. "You're only halfway there," said Navy Lieutenant Hugh Eighmie. "The general could override the recommendation, if that's what it is."

Before the hearings, General Pace indicated his view of the accident in a memo written in March that endorsed the findings of a Marine investigation blaming the crew. "The cause of this tragedy was that the Marine air crew flew much lower than they were authorized to fly, putting themselves and others at risk," General Pace wrote.

Officials who have seen the report said it recommended that Captain Ashby face court-martial on all the charges, and that Captain Schweitzer be tried on about half of them.

Away From Politics

• A federal judge in Greenbelt, Maryland, barred a journalist from invoking the First Amendment during his trial on charges of sending and receiving online child pornography. Larry Matthews, a veteran reporter who now works for National Public Radio, has said he was researching the explosion of child porn on the Internet and the efforts of authorities to curb it. U.S. District Judge Alexander Williams Jr. wrote, "The law is clear that a press pass is not a license to break the law." (AP)

• Federal and local emergency planners have scheduled a major disaster drill for Sept. 22 as part of preparations to counteract any chemical or germ attack on the Washington area. Authorities said the drill would extend beyond downtown Washington into the Virginia and Maryland suburbs and would involve hundreds of emergency personnel. (WP)

• Southern California's rain total for the just-ended rainfall year averaged 231 percent of normal, courtesy of El Niño, the National Weather Service said. Despite some early skepticism of just how much the Pacific Ocean warming phenomenon would affect the region, rainfall totals for the water year that ran from July 1997 through June 1998 "were undeniably dramatic," the service said Wednesday. (AP)



Governor Bush moving behind Newt Gingrich at the Dallas meeting.

Gingrich Makes Bid
For Hispanic Vote

DALLAS — Newt Gingrich, the speaker of the House, has told the nation's oldest Hispanic organization that "my door is open" and vowed to work constructively on issues from immigration to education to drugs.

"I believe if we will reach out and work with each other we can create solutions that will amaze the world," Mr. Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, told the annual convention of the League of United Latin American Citizens.

Mr. Gingrich's direct appeal Wednesday to Latinos, the fastest-growing minority population in the country, illustrated the Republican Party's fears that its policies have alienated a voter bloc whose importance increases with each election, particularly in such major states as California and Texas.

Ban on Late Abortion
In Place in Virginia

RICHMOND, Virginia — Abortion clinics remained open for business in Virginia despite a new state law banning a type of late-term abortion procedure.

The law took effect hours after a federal appeals judge rejected an injunction that abortion clinics and doctors opposed to the law obtained a week ago. A federal district judge held that the law was so vague that it would outlaw common abortion procedures.

The new law bans a procedure in which the fetus is partly delivered through the birth canal and then destroyed. Doctors could be jailed and fined under the law.

Suzette Canon, spokeswoman at Norfolk's Hillcrest Clinic, said she was relying on the state's pledge not to prosecute for any abortions other than the late-term procedure. (AP)

Quote/Unquote

Vice President Al Gore, responding to 100-year-old Eve Goldberg, who was asking at a town meeting in Cranston, Rhode Island, when politicians were going to stop talking about fixing Social Security and get on with the job: "Here's the reason we shouldn't act right now. They don't call it the third rail for nothing. Both political parties have scars to show from past battles fought in and around Social Security policy. And since it's so important to get it right, it's worth taking a little time."

Casinos Hit the Jackpot by Catering to the Increasing Elderly

By Brett Pulley
New York Times Service

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa — For Milford Hartz, the adrenaline started to flow right about the time the teal-colored deluxe motor coach bus pulled into the parking lot in front of the Wal-Mart store. It was 8:30 A.M. and the bus was soon loaded with more than 30 elderly adults, most of whom had spent a lifetime of early morning hours toiling on nearby farms and in factories.

But on this recent morning here, 90 miles (145 kilometers) east on the Mississippi River, the Lady Luck riverboat casino was beckoning like a fountain of youth. For the retirees, like thousands of others making similar pilgrimages each day around the country, the casino offered free transportation, free food, free drinks, an exciting place where older people are welcomed and respected and the chance to soothe any pains of old age with the magic elixir of instant wealth.

"When you get as old as I am, all your friends are gone and it is not easy to make new ones, especially in a small town," said Mr. Hartz, an 87-year-old retired farmer. He goes to the casinos "mainly to get out and be with other people, he said. But he conceded: "There is a little excitement to it. There's always the hope you might win a little."

Gambling has always been an attraction for the elderly. But now, with hundreds of casinos scattered throughout 26 states, and a growing population of elderly people looking for places to socialize, find companionship and participate in something lively and new, casino gambling has become a favorite pastime for older Americans and the elderly and an important source of income for casinos. Each day, thousands take day trips to gambling establishments. Like electrified coconuts, the casinos swaddle them for five to six hours, stimulating them with bright lights and bountiful buffet food, then sending them home, usually with a little less of their savings.

In Las Vegas, for example, more than 3 of every 10 visitors are over the age of 60, according to the Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Bureau. In Illinois, a recent survey found that 40 percent of gamblers who visit that state's 12 riverboat casinos are over the age of 55 and 30 percent are retired.

A survey conducted at centers for the elderly and at retirement homes in the region around Council Bluffs, Iowa, where there are three riverboat casinos, asked those surveyed to rank their favorite activities. Based on a 62 percent response, the survey found that bingo, which is often offered at local senior centers, ranked first.

Casinos were second, ahead of museums, shopping, theater, sporting events and church activities.

"This is the Depression-era cohort," said Dennis McNeilly, a clinical psychologist in Omaha. "They grew up doing without, self-sacrificing, putting their families' needs before their own, and then suddenly they're given the opportunity of getting something for nothing." At the casino, Mr. McNeilly said, "everyone is treated in a receptive manner." Aging Americans, who live "in a society that isolates and marginalizes older adults, become a part of the mainstream" in a casino, he said.

The casino industry is doing its part to encourage the fervor.

While they might not be high rollers, older gamblers — who almost fill the casinos on weekdays — provide a healthy share of the industry's revenue.

To help keep them coming, the casinos pay tour companies to organize trips for the elderly and to deliver busloads of them. Aging entertainers

whose stars have faded still perform inside casino showrooms. And many of the amenities and promotions are designed, it seems, with older gamblers in mind.

On the bathroom walls of the Lady Luck, for example, there is a special container for insulin needles. And at the Bluffs Run Casino in Council Bluffs, gamblers who use a "Player's Club" card — which like other frequent-customer cards offers awards to loyal cardholders — receive 50 percent off the cost of their prescription drugs.

For older people who have lost spouses and friends and are living on limited resources, the lure of the casino can be very strong.

Madonna Gilroy, a 75-year-old resident of Lost Nation, Iowa, whose husband died in January, plans to join her friends soon on one of the bus trips that depart from her church. "The boat has quite an enticement," said Mrs. Gilroy, who lives 40 miles from the Mississippi River casinos.

But Mrs. Gilroy's daughter, Kathy Gilroy, thinks it's a terrible idea. "Here's my mother getting \$66 dollars a month from Social Security and \$300 from my dad's pension, and she wants to go on a gambling junket," said Kathy Gilroy.

Alabama Puts Spotlight on Republican Agenda

By Kevin Sack
New York Times Service

MONTGOMERY, Alabama — As a battle for the soul of Southern Republicanism, the Alabama primary that Governor Bob James Jr. won so convincingly this week reinforced a number of truths about the party and the region.

Religious conservatives still wield immense influence. Strong stands against taxes still sell. Race still matters. And even as Southerners take a leading role in national politics, they still deeply resent federal intrusion.

The results also buttressed another theme drawn from campaigns around the country this year, including last month's spending spree among Democrats in the race for California governor: Money does not always prevail.

Mr. James was outspent by his opponent, Winton Blount 3d, a wealthy Montgomery businessman, by more than 2 to 1.

By financing his campaign heavily with loans from himself and his family, Mr. Blount forced Mr. James to spend twice as much as the governor had originally budgeted for the primary. But he also handed Mr. James an issue, and the governor appealed to this poor state's populist sensibilities by using television advertising to mock Mr. Blount's inherited wealth.

Each of those factors played a role in Mr. James' surprisingly decisive victory over Mr. Blount in their hard-fought primary runoff. With 99 percent of precincts reporting, Mr. James had 56 percent of the vote to Mr. Blount's 44 percent.

It was a campaign that probed the inherent tensions in Southern Republicanism: between the conservative Christians drawn to the party, and to Mr. James, by a deeply felt moral agenda, and the business-oriented voters primarily concerned with the state's economic interests. One of Mr. James' chief strategists was Ralph Reed, former executive director of the Christian Coalition. Throughout the region and beyond, the primary and the ensuing runoff became widely seen as a test of the power of the Christian right less than two years before the presidential

primary season begins.

In the week before Mr. James' victory, polls showed the race to be a dead heat. But the polls could not measure the enthusiasm of Mr. James' support among white conservatives in rural and suburban counties.

Many of those voters were pulled to the polls by last-minute mailings and telephone calls that emphasized the governor's devotion to religious causes, like his protests against federal court rulings prohibiting prayer in public schools and his defense of a judge's decision to display the Ten Commandments on his courtroom wall.

In the last month, for instance, the James campaign directed three pieces of mail and three telephone calls to each of 90,000 households gleaned from lists of people who attended rallies supporting the stand of Judge Roy Moore on the Ten

Commandments, according to one of the governor's strategists.

The polls also did not detect an apparent backlash against Mr. Blount's endorsement last week by Mayor Richard Arrington Jr. of Birmingham, a black Democrat who urged his supporters to cross over and vote in the Republican runoff. An unusual provision allows Alabama voters to participate in a Republican primary runoff regardless of whether they voted or how they voted in the first primary.

Mr. James had pursued the mayor's endorsement himself. But when he did not receive it, his strategists and allies encouraged the backlash by arguing that Mr. Blount would be the captive of "a liberal Democratic political boss."

Television advertisements and mailings produced by the James campaign included photographs of Mr. Arrington. And a flier circulated widely by a black newspaper publisher who supports Mr.

James also included a two-decade-old picture of an Arrington adviser, Donald Watkins, with an Afro haircut that has long been shorn.

Mr. James' strategists, who were jubilant about his unexpectedly broad victory, said that their ads were designed to raise questions about Mr. Arrington's influence, and not his race. The same tactics would have been used, they said, if Mr. Arrington were white.

But a number of political scientists and strategists, including many Republicans, said that the advertisements relied on an implicit racial appeal.

"When you talk about liberal special interest groups and run pictures of Richard Arrington and Donald Watkins, it's pretty clear which special interest group you're talking about," said Bradley Moody, an associate professor of political science at Auburn University. "It's not labor unions and it's not the Alabama Education Association."

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ASIA/PACIFIC

A TV Exposé Tests China's Vow Not to Curb Hong Kong Media

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

HONG KONG — A two-part television documentary by a Hong Kong-based journalist, Christopher Leung, lifts the veil on one of China's most troubling, if rarely seen problems — an insurgency in the Xinjiang region in the far northwest.

Among other journalistic coups, the series features the first interviews with leaders of the elusive Uighur rebel movement, and last month it won a special merit award at the Hong Kong Foreign Correspondents Club's annual human rights ceremony.

The only problem is that the documentary, "Crying Wolf," has never been shown on the air. Claiming that the piece is "unbalanced," among other things, Mr. Leung's station has been sitting on the documentary for more than a year.

But Mr. Leung, 51, offers a different reason for the delay. He calls the China Television Network's refusal to air his

work a classic example of how press freedom has eroded in Hong Kong since its transfer in 1997 to China's control. Censorship is everywhere, said Mr. Leung, who resigned in May as a senior reporter at the Taiwanese-owned network.

Local journalists tend to agree. Carol Lai, chairman of the Hong Kong Journalists Association, said Mr. Leung's case was typical of the constraints that reporters here face when they tackle subjects that might offend Hong Kong's new rulers in Beijing.

"This is very serious and illustrative of what is going on in Hong Kong right now," Miss Lai said. "It's a very typical case, and there are others as well involving sensitive issues like Tibet or Taiwan."

Network executives denied that they had killed the documentary under pressure from Beijing. "That's a joke," said Edward Ho, deputy editor for programming. "You are insulting me as a professional journalist."

A Shanghai native who fled to Hong

Kong at 24, Mr. Leung became interested in the Xinjiang independence struggle while studying for a master's degree at the College for Advanced Christian Studies in Berkeley, California.

Mr. Leung said he spent many hours in libraries researching the history of Xinjiang, which is situated on China's far western frontier and enjoyed a brief period of independence as "East Turkistan" before Mao's troops occupied the largely Muslim area in 1949 and claimed it as an autonomous region of the People's Republic of China.

Mr. Leung made several trips to Turkey and Kazakhstan, where he met and befriended key leaders of the insurgency from the province's Muslim Uighur population. When he joined CTN, he felt the time was finally right to use all his connections and produce the definitive documentary on the Xinjiang independence movement.

Filmed over three weeks in China, Russia, Turkey and Kazakhstan, "Crying Wolf" — named for the animal that

is the symbol of the independence movement — includes rarely seen footage of Xinjiang Uighur refugee camps in Kazakhstan and on-camera interviews with top leaders at the insurgency's headquarters in Istanbul.

"East Turkistan is not a separatist movement but an independence movement," a rebel declares in one segment. "We are not separated from any country. East Turkistan itself is a country. Our country was illegitimately occupied by the Chinese Communist Party in 1949, and since then we have initiated large-scale independence activities."

Beijing considers such talk subversive. Hong Kong's Beijing-appointed chief executive, Tung Chee-hwa, has also said in interviews that Hong Kong citizens should not be allowed to advocate independence from China of Taiwan or Tibet once new rules are drafted to give teeth to a prohibition in the territory's basic charter against treason, secession, sedition and subversion.

By Mr. Leung's account, a supervisor at the network told him his script was

sent all the way to Beijing, where Chinese authorities expressed their disapproval. And in the year since he completed "Crying Wolf," he said, he has not been given choice assignments inside China and was unable to reserve time in his station's editing room to fine-tune his languishing documentary.

Press censorship in Hong Kong, Mr. Leung said, is like sexual harassment in the workplace — it is difficult to prove and easily denied with a battery of alternative explanations.

"Hong Kong is strange," he said. "Everyone pretends like they are gentlemen. But they want to practice sexual harassment every day. It's difficult to prove. But you need to collect the evidence, even if you cannot do anything."

The censorship charge was denied by executives at CTN, a satellite network that broadcasts in Mandarin to Chinese audiences worldwide. "Nobody in Beijing told me not to run it," said Linda Lin, who was the chief editor in Hong Kong last year.



Chris Leung quit as a TV reporter in a dispute over his documentary.

Seoul Widens Amnesty For Political Prisoners

By Stephanie Strom
New York Times Service

SEOUL — With little fanfare, President Kim Dae Jung has ordered the release of political prisoners, even if they do not renounce their ideological views.

Human rights groups estimate that there are about 500 political prisoners, and government officials indicated that a large number of them would be released, but would not be pinned down as to the actual number.

The prisoners are to be released by

Aug. 15, which is the 50th anniversary of the end of the Japanese occupation and of the founding of the South Korean government.

According to local press reports, the man widely regarded as the world's longest-serving political prisoner, Woo Yong Gak, will be among those freed in the amnesty.

Mr. Woo has spent almost 40 years in solitary confinement, losing his teeth and suffering various illnesses but refusing to renounce his commitment to North Korean doctrine.

That commitment prevented him from being eligible for an amnesty announced in March, which led to the release of 2,300 prisoners, including 74 political prisoners who signed statements renouncing their ideological beliefs.

In total, that amnesty affected 5.5 million people, sweeping away the records of past traffic violations and expunging notices of demotion from the personnel files of civil servants.

President Kim is a former political prisoner, so his action has a particular resonance in a Korea that is throwing off its heavy-handed political past.

The government has decided to scrap the longstanding practice of requiring all political prisoners to sign letters in which they renounce their beliefs. The local press quoted Justice Minister Park Sang Cheon as saying, "Requiring violators of the National Security Law to abandon their ideology and beliefs goes against constitutionally guaranteed freedom of conscience."

But the government will still require violators of the security law to abide by it. The law has been used to jail labor leaders and those caught listening to North Korean radio broadcasts or distributing leaflets about communism.

Human rights activists said that requirement undercuts the government's amnesty plans.

Mr. Woo's case had become something of a cause célèbre among rights activists. One of eight North Koreans caught in the act of espionage, Mr. Woo has been tortured and deprived of the most basic human necessities, including companionship, rights groups say.

In an effort to obtain a renunciation of his beliefs, the South Korean government once allowed an uncle to visit him, but to no avail.

The uncle was Mr. Woo's only visitor during his long stay in prison.

Bodies on Sub to Be Returned

The bodies of nine men found in a North Korean submarine that was seized in South Korean waters will be returned to the North on Friday, the UN Command said Thursday. The Associated Press reported from Seoul.

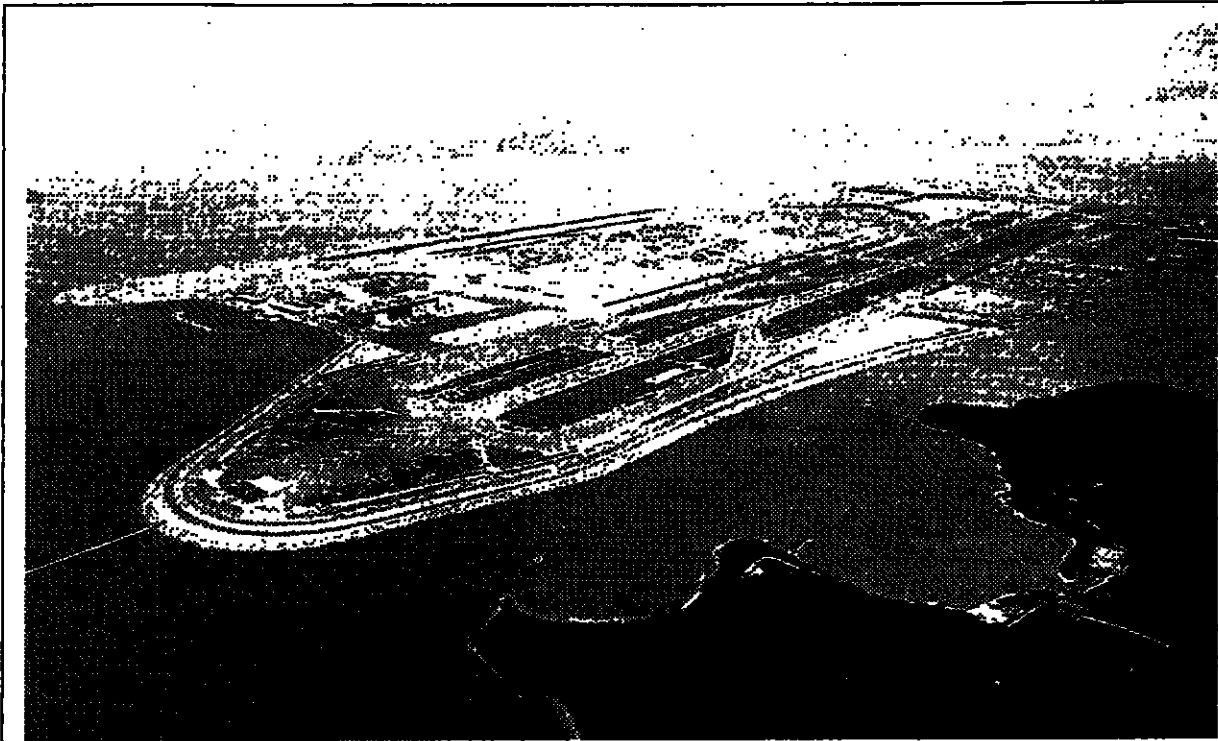
The bodies will be returned in a brief ceremony at the village of Panmunjom inside the demilitarized zone separating the communist North and the capitalist South.

The bodies were discovered inside the submarine last week after it was found entangled in a fishing net just south of the North Korean border.

South Korean officials said the submarine was on an espionage mission and five of its crewmen were shot to death by their commander and three spies, who then killed themselves to avoid capture.

North Korea initially questioned the South Korean account, but "offered no objection" when presented with evidence at a meeting with UN Command generals at Panmunjom on Tuesday.

"The UN Command understood this to mean North Korea acknowledgment of its explanation," the command said.



Aerial view of Hong Kong's new Chek Lap Kok Airport, which cost \$20 billion and took seven years to build.

Clinton Is First At New Airport

Agence France-Press

HONG KONG — Presidents Jiang Zemin and Bill Clinton on Thursday gave a presidential inauguration to Hong Kong's new \$20 billion airport, one of the world's largest civil engineering projects.

The Chinese president performed the official opening at Chek Lap Kok before boarding a jet back to Beijing. A few hours later, Mr. Clinton was on the first passenger plane to land, as he arrived for a 24-hour visit to Hong Kong at the end of his China tour.

Mr. Clinton later summed up the feelings of many travelers to Hong Kong who have become accustomed to the excitement of landing straight over the Kowloon high-rises at the old cramped Kai Tak Airport.

"I was privileged, I suppose, to be one of the first people to land at your new airport tonight coming in," he told guests at a dinner after arriving from Guilin in southern China.

"I have to say it was a mixed blessing because for those of us who have ever sat in a cockpit and landed at your old airport, it was one of the most exciting and uncertain experiences of



President Jiang unveiling the plaque Thursday that officially opened the airport. Hong Kong's chief executive, Tung Chee-hwa, is beside him.

my life," he added to laughter.

The 1,248-hectare (3,802-acre) Chek Lap Kok will start commercial operations Monday, taking over from the saturated Kai Tak Airport on crowded Kowloon Peninsula.

Amid Asia's economic crisis, Chinese and Hong Kong leaders are counting on the giant project to play a key role in leading the territory out of a looming recession.

There was tight security for the ceremony attended by Mr. Jiang, China's deputy prime minister, Qian Qichen; Deputy Prime Minister John Prescott of Britain, and Hong Kong's chief executive, Tung Chee-hwa.

But the ceremony was marred by a rainstorm that hit as Mr. Jiang walked across the tarmac to the Air China flight taking him home.

He has been in Hong Kong to mark the first anniversary of its return to Chinese rule on July 1.

BRIEFLY

Taleban To Move Aid Workers

KABUL — The Taleban movement said Thursday it was determined to house foreign aid workers in a college dormitory that is currently derelict despite protests from their agencies.

"The transfer of international nongovernmental organizations to Polytechnic is a firm decision of high-ranking authorities which will not change," said Qari Deen Mohammed, who is in charge of planning for the group.

Aid sources said that 22 of the 30-plus aid agencies had threatened to leave Kabul if the Islamic group tried to house them in the run-down college. The official said such threats were "unjustified" and ran counter to the humanitarian brief of the aid community.

(Reuters)

India Budget Headed for a Test

NEW DELHI — India's Bharatiya Janata Party said Thursday it was confident of winning passage for a crucial budget bill in Parliament despite nagging doubts over the support of a key coalition ally.

The finance bill will be passed, the budget will be passed, I have full confidence," Parliamentary Affairs Minister Madan Lal Khurana said after a meeting of party legislators.

The general budget for 1998-99, which disappointed investors after it was unveiled June 1, needs to be passed during the monthlong session of Parliament that opens Friday.

(Reuters)

Koalas Endangered, Group Says

BRISBANE, Australia — The number of Koalas has declined from several million at the turn of the century to between 45,000 and 80,000 today, according to the Australian Koala Foundation.

Forestry industries and building developers must make habitat protection a top priority, said the foundation's spokeswoman, Ann Sharp.

As much as 80 percent of the koala habitat has been destroyed since European settlement in 1788, and little of the remaining 20 percent is protected, she said.

(AP)

For the Record

Rival factions of a militant ethnic group who are terrorizing Pakistan's main port city killed 11 people Thursday, including two policemen and two paramilitary soldiers, the police said. They said all the deaths in Karachi were linked to the ongoing dispute between rival factions of the militant Muhajir Qaumi Movement.

(AP)

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Herald Tribune

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Suharto Reportedly Acting to Shield Fortune

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Suharto, the former president of Indonesia, is maneuvering to re-establish a political power base to shield his family's financial empire from scrutiny by future governments, according to Clinton administration officials and Western diplomats.

There is no direct evidence that the Suharto family has tried to bribe political or military leaders, the officials say. But they add that

Mr. Suharto and his six children are offering to underwrite the political campaigns of legislators who vow loyalty to the family, which has a fortune in the billions of dollars.

Administration officials and diplomats agree that Mr. Suharto, who resigned in May, does not appear to be seeking reinstatement as president.

Instead, they say, intelligence reports reaching the CIA, the State Department and the Defense Department show that he is making use of his riches and his ties to the military to help his children retain

their businesses and their top posts in the ruling political party.

Next week the party, Golkar, is holding a special national congress to pick new leaders.

Mr. Suharto remains chairman of the party's board of patrons, and two of his children have been appointed to the seven-member organizing committee for the congress.

Four of his children are members of the nation's highest legislative body, the People's Consultative Assembly.

That Mr. Suharto, 77, retains

close ties to the military, was in evidence in June when he accompanied several powerful army generals to Islamic prayers held in military mosques in Jakarta, the capital.

"Suharto has been very active, rounding up support wherever he can find it," said a senior Clinton administration official.

Another administration official said Mr. Suharto "knows that he can't be president again, but he is going to make sure that his kids and his cash survive whatever comes."

But there are always limits. When a legal affairs columnist for Southern Weekend recently criticized the common practice of awarding judgeships to retiring army officers, for example, his weekly column disappeared for two weeks.

Some less prominent programs and certain publications with looser government ties, like Southern Weekend and Beijing Youth Daily, have pushed the boundaries of discourse a bit farther.

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2000

EUROPE

Blair Rushes to Ulster After 10 Church Fires

He Acts to Dispel New Tension, Laid to Protestants

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

BELFAST — Prime Minister Tony Blair of Britain flew to Northern Ireland on Thursday to try to dispel rising sectarian tension.

Fears that new violence would break out in the British province were intensified overnight by the burning, apparently by Protestants, of 10 Roman Catholic churches.

The police and officials said the arson was probably the work of the Loyalist Volunteer Force, a dissident Protestant group that opposes the peace effort that has produced cooperation between Catholics and the majority Protestants in a new provincial Assembly.

Mr. Blair, standing Thursday afternoon in front of a gutted church north of Belfast, said, "I think the act of destruction that we see behind me here, that is the past of Northern Ireland and we are trying to give people a future that leaves acts of barbarism behind us."

After consoling parishioners of St. James Church in the hamlet of Aldergrove, Mr. Blair spent the day with Protestant and Catholic leaders of the new Northern Ireland Assembly in an effort to work out a compromise in the dispute. More violence is threatened, possibly by Catholics against Protestant churches and meeting halls of the Orange Order, which runs some 3,000 parades in the province.

The arsonists were apparently retaliating against Catholics for a British government decision Monday forbidding a Protestant patriotic march to officials at a Catholic area on Sunday. Officials, both Catholic and Protestant, fear that the parade, in Portadown, west of Belfast, could cause province-wide violence, as it has for the last three years.

If the Protestant marchers insist on marching their traditional route, they risk clashes with the police and with angry Catholics. The

Protestants say their marches are an expression of freedom. The urgent visit by Mr. Blair was rare. Normally British prime ministers avoid the province in times of rising tension, leaving the problem to government officials and the 30,000-member security force.

Mr. Blair met with David Trimble, the Protestant leader and first minister of the new Assembly, and his deputy, Seamus Mallon, a Catholic leader of the Social Democratic Labor Party.

The prime minister congratulated them on the start Wednesday of the new Assembly, which he campaigned for during the referendum that approved the peace agreement.

The officials were trying to arrange a compromise that would provide for a short, quiet, token march by the Orangemen through the Catholic enclave, without their traditional martial airs, loud drums, bagpipes and fifes. That way, the government ban could be rescinded and both Orange and Catholic militants could save face.

The fires were widely and vehemently denounced by political and church leaders, both Catholic and Protestant.

The Reverend Ian Paisley, the hard-line leader known for his open anti-Catholicism, denounced the arson.

As first minister, Mr. Trimble performed his initial official task Thursday morning, visiting St. James, looking at its jagged burnt roof and saying that the arson was "an appalling, dastardly attack."

"Only a handful of people can take any pleasure in it," he added.

Senior Protestant clerics, from the Presbyterian Church and the Church of Ireland, arrived at the church to offer their condemnation and condolence to the church's pastor, the Reverend John O'Sullivan. He said, "It is hard to understand how this is serving any useful purpose to God or to politics."

Car Bomb Kills 4 in Budapest

BUDAPEST — A car bomb exploded just off the main tourist street of Budapest shortly before noon Thursday, killing 4 people and wounding 25, doctors and witnesses said.

The blast near the Vaci Street shopping and restaurant area stunned the city and brought new attention to a surge in violent crime. Much of it is blamed on gangland turf wars that have rocked the Hungarian capital.

The police identified the presumed target of the bombing, which shattered shop windows up and down the street, as a 43-year-old restaurateur, Tamas Boros, who was killed.

"This is a case without precedent because it happened during daytime in an overcrowded street in a very narrow place and the bomb was very powerful," the national police chief, Laszlo Forgacs, said at a news conference. (Reuters)



Police officers trying to extinguish fires in central Budapest after a car bomb killed 4 people.

French Court Rules on AIDS

PARIS — France's highest court ruled Thursday that knowingly transmitting the AIDS virus was not tantamount to poisoning.

This makes it likely that a former prime minister and two former ministers will escape prosecution for the con-

demnation in 1985 of hemophiliacs by AIDS-tainted blood products.

The Cour de Cassation said that a man who infected his female companion with AIDS while knowing that he was carrying the disease could not be tried for poisoning — a charge equivalent to willful murder.

The restrictive ruling comes just two weeks before

a special court is to decide whether a former prime minister, Laurent Fabius, and two former health and social affairs ministers, Edmond Herve and Georges Dufour, should face trial on charges of complicity in poisoning.

All three were in office when 1,250 hemophiliacs were infected by AIDS-tainted blood products supplied by public health ser-

vices. More than 400 have since died. (Reuters)

Protest on Visit

PARIS — Jewish groups expressed outrage Thursday that President Hafez Assad of Syria, whom they accuse of sheltering a Nazi war criminal, Alois Brunner, is to visit France on the an-

niversary of a World War II roundup of Jews in France.

"This coincidence between the official visit and the July 16-17 anniversary of the Vel d'Hiv roundup is extremely unfortunate," the Representative Council of Jewish Institutions said.

A French spokesman said the Brunner issue was regularly brought up by officials with Syrians. (Reuters)

Swiss Warned Of N.Y. Sanctions

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Officials of both New York City and New York state said Thursday that they would impose phased sanctions against the two largest Swiss banks unless a settlement was reached within two months on hundreds of millions of dollars in disputed Holocaust-era funds.

The announcement reflected a substantial hardening of lines between the two sides in the continuing dispute, which threatens both economic and diplomatic spillovers. If the sanctions are put into effect, hundreds of other city and state governments are expected to do the same.

The Swiss government curtly rejected the sanctions against Credit Suisse Group and UBS, the bank created earlier this year by the merger of Union Bank of Switzerland and Swiss Bank Corp., as "counterproductive, unjustified and illegal."

It said they could harm Swiss relations with the United States and noted that the U.S. government itself had argued against such sanctions.

The State Department's spokesman said Thursday that the proposed sanctions would be "unjustified, unwarranted and counterproductive."

"They will call into question the openness of our financial markets and they may lead to greater inflexibility on the part of the Swiss institutions," said the spokesman, James Rubin.

He called for a resumption of negotiations between the banks and lawyers for Holocaust survivors, who have filed two class-action suits.

But Jewish groups, which have been pressuring the Swiss to help Holocaust victims and their family members recover assets held by the banks, said that the Swiss government and banks had been unbending and uncooperative for too long.

"I can only say it is the intransigence and cynicism of the Swiss banks that have brought this about," said Elan Steinberg, executive director of the World Jewish Congress, a group that only Wednesday dropped its support for a moratorium on sanctions that was intended to give negotiations a chance.

"It would appear the Swiss banks have declared war on the Holocaust survivors," he said.

Barring a settlement by Sept. 1, the two New York entities will end short-term investments with Swiss banks and ban Swiss banks and investment firms from selling city and state debt. If the impasse continues, the bans will be extended Nov. 15 to other financial services on Nov. 15 and on Jan. 1 to all Swiss companies.

The announcement by the comptrollers of New York City and the state was the first concrete consequence of a decision Wednesday by a committee representing 810 city and state financial officers.

The panel voted Wednesday to end a three-month-old moratorium on sanctions. California, the other major governmental entity involved, with roughly \$3 billion invested in Swiss banks and other enterprises, has said it would follow the New York example.

At a news conference in Manhattan, the New York City comptroller, Alan Hevesi, and the state comptroller, Carl McCall, outlined a gradual sanctions program, saying that negotiations had reached what Mr. Hevesi called a "total, stone-like impasse."

The Swiss government, in its statement, insisted that Switzerland and its banks had taken "unparalleled, far-reaching measures" to resolve the disputes over moneys deposited by Jews at a time when the Nazis were extending their reach through Europe.

The banks offered June 19 to pay \$600 million to settle all outstanding claims, but Jewish leaders rebuffed that amount as "obscenely low." Their lawyers have said a settlement, waiving potential damage claims against the banks, would require \$1.5 billion.

"We've been criticized for saying we would agree to such a low amount," said Mr. Steinberg. In a class action suit pending in federal district court in Brooklyn, New York, 18,000 plaintiffs seek \$20 billion from the banks.

The banks have flatly ruled out the \$1.5 billion payment as excessive.

In Zurich, the banks said Thursday that they were unclear, but has the potential to be substantial. New York City holds about \$136 million in stock in the two Swiss banks, according to a statement. The state holds about \$71 million in long-term investments and \$150 million in overnight investments, Mr. McCall's office said.

A Crime Unpunished Tarnishes Image of London Police

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Stephen Lawrence, a bright and popular secondary school student, was waiting at a bus stop in the south London neighborhood of Eltham one evening in April 1993 when a gang of white youths set upon him, stabbed him in the chest and left him bleeding to death on the sidewalk.

It was, by any standard, a particularly brutal and racist murder. But what has shocked this country, and outraged the black community, is that five years later no one has been punished for the crime despite the eyewitness testimony of a friend of Stephen's and numerous tips to the police implicating five white youths.

This week the five, now in their early 20s, appeared before a government-appointed inquiry into the police handling of the case.

Under the terms of the inquiry the men were not questioned directly about the crime, and aside from denying being racist they professed a general inability to recall the events of five years ago.

Outside the hearing, they taunted and clashed with hundreds of supporters of the Lawrence family in scenes of near-riot.

"Yet again I have had to sit here and listen to people peddle lies, and there was nothing I could do," said Neville Lawrence, the victim's father, angrily. "Then I had to sit here and watch these people walk away."

The Independent newspaper commented that the "historians were certainly a spectacle — of a rather gruesome sort — but the Lawrence family seem no nearer a resolution of their anguish than they were before the hearing."

While that appears to be the case, the inquiry has succeeded in shedding light on what critics of the Metropolitan Police see as an astonishing degree of incompetence and bias in the force.

The hearings in recent weeks have supported the longstanding complaints of black leaders here that the authorities are more likely to treat blacks as criminals than victims.

"What it has done is open up peoples' eyes to the fact that the police have been so incompetent and so racist," said Sir Herman Ouseley, chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality. He expressed hope that the inquiry would prove to be a watershed event leading to radical reforms of the police and judiciary.

In addition to the testimony of Stephen Lawrence's friend, who escaped the attackers, the inquiry has revealed that police received tips from 26 informers, most of whom identified the five youths as suspects. But the police waited two weeks to arrest the five and uncovered no direct evidence, although they did confiscate knives and other weapons at their homes.

The Crown Prosecution Service, the government agency that takes criminal cases to court, later declined to prosecute the case, citing a lack of evidence. That prompted the Lawrence family to begin its own private criminal prosecution, only to have charges dropped against two of the five, while the other three were acquitted after a judge dismissed the eyewitness testimony as unreliable.

The inquiry, meanwhile, was shown videotapes from an undercover police camera that showed four of the five using racist epithets, including one who talked of torturing and killing blacks.

The Metropolitan Police, which for years rejected allegations by the Lawrence

family that it was dragging its feet in the investigation, has had to change its stance in the face of the inquiry findings.

Acting Commissioner Ian Johnston apologized last month to the family, admitted serious mistakes were made in the investigation and expressed regret that the police had "lost the confidence of a significant section of the community for the way we have handled the case."

The commissioner also created a senior post of director of racial and violent crime to give greater attention to this kind of crime and improve racial awareness training on the force itself.

But Sir Herman of the Commission for Racial Equality said the police force would have to pursue far more radical reforms to change its culture and eliminate an institutionalized bias among its overwhelmingly white members.

Blacks, Asians and members of other minorities make up more than 10 percent of London's population but account for only 3 percent of the Metropolitan Police force: 871 out of nearly 27,000 members. Nationally, only 1 percent of police members come from minority groups, though they comprise 6 per-

cent of the population.

Judicial representation is even thinner. According to the Institute for Race Relations, Britain has only four black or Asian circuit court judges, under 1 percent of the total, and no minority members on the Court of Appeals or the High Court.

"When black people complain of a racial attack, the police don't take it seriously," said Jenny Bourne, a researcher at the institute.

Civil rights groups hope that when the Lawrence inquiry is completed it will lead to major reforms of the police. The government, meanwhile, is expected to overhaul the Crown Prosecution Service, a move signaled by an announcement that the service's chief would retire early.

Kosovars Abroad Are Funding Rebellion

Ethnic Albanians in Germany and Switzerland 'Defend Fatherland'

By Elizabeth Neuffer
Boston Globe Service

BERLIN — As fighting increases in Kosovo, ethnic Albanians from the Serbian province who live abroad are preparing for war by sending their savings home to aid the Kosovo Liberation Army, the rebels fighting for independence from Serbia.

Kosovo Albanians in Germany and Switzerland, where most live in exile, are abandoning hope for a peaceful settlement. Instead, they are getting ready to "defend their fatherland," as they put it. In recent months, scores have returned home to join the Kosovo rebels.

"Peaceful means don't work any more; that's why I went home to fight," Samed Syli, 19, said at a Red Cross counseling session in Berlin. "I came back only because my brothers thought one of us should stay alive."

"There are many who have gone to Kosovo to fight," said Bujar Bukoshi, a Kosovo leader who describes himself as the prime minister in exile and who now lives in Bonn. "It's a phenomenon which is getting bigger every day."

Germany's Kosovo Albanians in particular are contributing money to help the Kosovo Liberation Army wage war against the Serbs in the province.

In the last month, the amount sent from Germany to the group shot up from about \$5,600 early in June to almost \$170,000, said Ibrahim Kelmendi, the director of the "Fatherland Is Calling" fund. These numbers could not be verified.

"They've saved up a lot of money and now they are spending their savings," Mr. Kelmendi said by phone from his headquarters near Bonn, where he runs a group called the Democratic Association of Albanians in Germany.

Mr. Kelmendi said the money raised goes directly to the movement, which he said "uses it, and I guess they use it to buy weapons."

Neither Mr. Kelmendi's fund nor his open support for the Kosovo Liberation Army necessarily reflects the position of Kosovo Albanian leaders, who make up a "government in exile" in Germany and Switzerland.

Scores of other funds are managed by the exiles, headed by Mr. Bukoshi, who was elected in 1992 in a vote that Belgrade refused to recognize. A Kosovo Albanian-language daily newspaper, Rilindja, published in Frankfurt and Zurich, carries a long list of bank accounts from Denmark to Slovenia to which people can contribute money.

There is a large refugee and immigrant community, with resources to tap.

Since President Slobodan Milosevic of Yugoslavia stripped Kosovo of its autonomy in 1991, more than 650,000 ethnic Albanians have fled the province. Human rights groups assert that the ethnic Albanians, who make up 90 percent of the province, have been brutally repressed by the Serbs.

About 140,000 Kosovo Albanians have come to Germany seeking asylum. In all, they say, there are 400,000 in the country. Again, there is no way to confirm their figures. The Verfassungsschutz, the German intelligence agency that monitors foreign extremist groups in Berlin, including the Kosovo Albanian community, estimates that there are closer to 100,000.

According to Mr. Kelmendi, the government-in-exile has raised \$112 million.

Most Kosovo Albanians believe that their contributions are going to the rebels, regardless of the fund to which they contribute.

Besim Hajdini, a 38-year-old art teacher who gives \$280 a month to a fund based in Switzerland, said he was certain that 100 percent of his money was going to the Kosovo Liberation Army. "I hope they use it for weapons," he said. "They don't have enough."

Mr. Bukoshi says he is under increasing pressure from ethnic Albanians to send them to fight in Kosovo. "We see the commitment of people to defend Kosovo, but we are not organizing such actions," he said, adding that he is waiting to hear from officials in Pristina, Kosovo's capital, about such plans.

But others are sounding the alarm. "We've been called to fight, by the radio, by the newspapers," said Mr. Syli at the Red Cross center. "Every volunteer should come to fight."

Germany Curbs Funding

The German government is trying to stop Albanians living in Germany from sending funds to the separatist insurgency, and a government spokesman said some funds were being collected "forcibly." Reuters reported Thursday from Bonn.

A Western diplomatic source in Denmark, meantime, said that Kosovo Albanian exiles were paying a "tax" to support the rebellion. Some 1,000 Kosovo Albanians live in Denmark.

A German Foreign Ministry spokesman, Martin Erdmann, said that Bonn had appealed to Ibrahim Rugova, a moderate Kosovo Albanian leader, to prevent funds from being extorted.

The special U.S. envoy on the situation, Richard Holbrooke, was quoted by a German newspaper as having said that the Kosovo rebels were receiving funds and recruits from supporters in Germany, Switzerland and Denmark.

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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Letting Taiwan Down

The outlines of a deal are beginning to emerge, China gives President Bill Clinton air time for his speech. Mr. Clinton says what China wants to hear on Taiwan. Then, in classic Clinton fashion, the White House tries to have things both ways, denying that U.S. policy has changed when in fact it has, and not for the better.

Past administrations recognized the Beijing government as the legitimate government of China and "acknowledged" China's position with regard to Taiwan. But "acknowledgment" did not mean "acceptance." The ultimate fate of Taiwan was something for Taiwan and China to work out, peacefully. Beyond that, the United States deliberately left its policy shrouded in ambiguity.

But recently officials of the Clinton administration have explicitly adopted a "three no's" formula much more pleasing to the Communist Chinese: no support for "one Taiwan, one China"; no support for Taiwan independence; no support for Taiwan membership in international organizations such as the United Nations. Now Mr. Clinton has given that policy a presidential stamp of approval — and on Chinese soil.

Why does it matter? Because Taiwan's 21 million people have forged a prosperous democracy in the past decades. There is no justification for the United States to oppose their right

eventually to determine their future.

It would be fine for U.S. officials to reiterate that such a determination must take place peacefully, and to encourage Taiwan-China dialogue. It would be fine for U.S. officials to warn Taiwan not to expect U.S. support for a unilateral declaration of independence. What is not fine is for the United States at this time to rule out independence or any other option that the Taiwan people eventually might choose.

When China threatened Taiwan militarily in 1996, Mr. Clinton responded with admirable resolve. But now he is trading away the human rights of Taiwan's 21 million people and sending an unfortunate signal to other democracies that might hope to rely on American moral support.

As a practical matter, Mr. Clinton is also significantly weakening Taiwan's bargaining power if and when Taiwan and China begin negotiations. China's main card always has been the threat of force. Taiwan's has been its campaign to establish sovereignty through membership in world organizations and other means. By explicitly and needlessly slamming the door on that campaign, Mr. Clinton has sided with the dictators against the democrats. To pretend that this is no change only heightens the offense.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Speaking Up for Tibet

When President Bill Clinton discussed Tibet with Chinese leaders in recent days, he did so with the support of an invaluable ally, the Dalai Lama, Tibet's spiritual leader. That has enabled Mr. Clinton to raise the issue in ways that may prove productive with Beijing, while insulating himself against criticism in Washington that he treated Tibet too gingerly.

It is too soon to know if Mr. Clinton's approach will work, but his alliance with the Dalai Lama has been one of the more striking aspects of his visit to China. President Jiang Zemin responded encouragingly to Mr. Clinton's call for a dialogue with the Dalai Lama, and the exiled Tibetan leader is now hopeful that discussions can soon begin.

The Dalai Lama advocates autonomy for Tibet within China. He commands a wide following among Tibetans, although support is growing for radical groups that want a violent independence struggle. Chinese talks with the Dalai Lama would be an important step toward ending China's harsh repression of Tibetan religion and culture.

Chinese troops marched into Tibet in 1950, reasserting a sovereignty that China has intermittently exercised over many centuries. Since 1959, Chinese authorities have suppressed Tibetan Buddhist culture, driving the

Dalai Lama into exile and evicting hundreds of monks and nuns from their monasteries. Many Tibetan believers have been jailed, and Beijing has promoted the migration of ethnic Chinese into Tibet, threatening to make Tibetans a minority in their own land.

The Dalai Lama long ago conceded Beijing's sovereignty over Tibet. Although he is a symbol of courageous resistance to China's human rights abuses, he concluded that President Clinton's policy of engagement with China was more likely to benefit Tibet than a policy of confrontation, and he offered his support to Mr. Clinton.

Mr. Jiang's remarks seem to reflect a more moderate approach to Tibet that has been under discussion within the Chinese leadership for the past 18 months. American policy calls not just for dialogue with the Dalai Lama but also for respect for human rights, religious freedoms and Tibet's distinctive culture. By publicly and privately promoting the Dalai Lama and giving international exposure to the issue of cultural repression in Tibet, Mr. Clinton may help contribute to a more enlightened Chinese approach. That would be a welcome outcome, one that would not be possible without the help of the Dalai Lama.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Warning From the Fed

American banks are lending out cash a bit too easily, with too little regard for the risks that will come if the economy stumbles into recession. So says the Federal Reserve in an unusual letter sent to all banks last week and released to the public this week.

That the Fed should be worried about easy credit now is merely the latest indication that the American economy is out of sync with many other world economies. Most of Asia is in the midst of a severe credit crunch, as suddenly cautious banks try to get back the money they were lending out so willingly as recently as last year.

The Fed's letter, based on a detailed analysis of a sample of loans made by large banks across the country last year, falls well short of an indictment of bank lending practices. But the tone is one of caution, and there are specific warnings that credit standards may have slipped in certain areas, among them loans to real estate investment trusts and media companies. The Fed is also concerned that banks may be charging too little on loans to corporate customers. It is a concern that some top bankers privately say is warranted.

To the extent that the Fed's warnings are taken to heart by bankers, the letter might serve as a mild drag on the American economy, something that some Fed officials would like to see. The Fed has been unwilling to accomplish that through the usual means, raising interest rates, because of concerns that such a move would exacerbate the Asian economic crisis. No one was surprised that this week's meeting

of the Fed's Open Market Committee ended without a decision to raise or lower rates.

In good times bankers vie to make loans, and are sometimes willing to use overly optimistic assumptions to justify those loans, both to management and to regulators. Then, after errors become apparent, bankers grow too cautious, as may be happening now in Asia. If the Fed's letter does help to hold down excessive optimism now, it could help to reduce or forestall the pain that will be felt if the American economy does suffer a setback.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment
A Water Crisis in China

China faces a water shortage that has the potential to undermine its food production, boost world grain prices and precipitate political instability.

The signs of water stress are everywhere. Half of China's 617 largest cities face water deficits. Beijing is among the most water-short, living on borrowed time as it takes irrigation water from farmers and overpumps its groundwater supplies. Satellite images show springs, lakes and rivers drying up throughout the northern half of China.

A Chinese-Japanese analysis from 1997 reports that water tables are falling almost everywhere in China where the land is flat. Millions of farmers are finding their wells pumped dry.

—Brian Halweil, commenting in the Los Angeles Times

Gestures in China, but Watch What Happens Next

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — It was good that Bill Clinton spoke out in China, yet there was a hollowness to the exercise. The empty feeling was reinforced by the mad spinning of White House officials who wanted us to know how extraordinary it was that the president was allowed to say such words to a Chinese television audience. What a victory for free speech!

Mr. Clinton picked up the theme in his remarks at Beijing University. "I believe the kind of open, direct exchange that President Jiang and I had on Saturday at our press conference — which I know many of you watched on television — can both clarify and narrow our differences and, more important, by allowing people to understand and debate and discuss these things, can give a greater sense of confidence to our people that we can make a better future."

But who in China is being allowed to "debate and discuss these things"? No one. To exercise free speech in China,

to get on television expressing such a dissenting view, you have to be — well, the president of the United States.

Worse, this risks reducing fundamental moral struggles to mere "differences." President Jiang Zemin believes that he can kill or jail those who say something he doesn't like. No big deal. We can work it out. Now, what about that nice little trade deal we were talking about earlier?

There is no doubt that China is undergoing extraordinary change and that Chinese society is more open now than it was two decades ago. American policy should encourage this change. That means, to use the popular term, "engagement" with China.

It also means accepting that democratic change may not occur as rapidly as one would like.

But it does not mean pretending that

mere gestures are signs of a democratic revolution. Mr. Jiang may have given Mr. Clinton air time, but on the fundamentals he did not move an inch.

That is why this trip, for all the armchair philosophies, has not impressed those for whom human rights remain a passion.

Representative Nancy Pelosi, Democrat of California, summed up: "He said just enough for U.S. public consumption but not enough to make a difference for human rights in China."

She fears that U.S. policy is trying to create a "post-Tiananmen era" that relegates the massacre to a past from which we should move on. Her alternative view is better: "As long as people are being held in prison for the peaceful expression of their religious and political beliefs and dissidents are not free to speak freely in China, the Tiananmen Square era continues."

Ah, but isn't China now peaceful and bustling? "The reason we haven't seen another Tiananmen Square in China

since 1989," says Representative Christopher Cox, Republican of California, one of his party's leading human rights advocates, "is that never again will the Communist government let so many people gather in the same place. This is not progress."

With China running a \$50 billion trade surplus with the United States, the Chinese government might pay attention to people like Mr. Cox, Ms. Pelosi and the many other Americans not impressed by television extravaganzas and who listened to the very tough words that President Jiang spoke between those telegenic smiles.

What matters is what China does next — on human rights, on trade, on Taiwan and Tibet, on nuclear arms proliferation. If Mr. Jiang's government does nothing (or, worse, if it regresses), this trip will have been a setback disguised as a triumph, momentarily pleasant but ultimately unfulfilling.

Washington Post Writers Group

Remember, U.S.-Chinese Relations Have a Security Dimension

By Peter W. Rodman

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton's agreement with China on "de-targeting," whereby the two sides pledge no longer to aim their missiles at each other, is the kind of agreement that brings arms control into discredit. It is unverifiable and, even if complied with, reversible within 15 minutes.

If Mr. Clinton's main problem in China policy has been reversing the erosion of congressional and public support, this agreement will not help.

Much of that erosion has resulted from the appearance of naïveté or complacency about China as a potential security problem. The two countries are suspended somewhere between friendship and rivalry. Managing this relationship constructively requires viewing China realistically, without

either panic or illusion. Gimmicks such as "de-targeting" show a lack of seriousness.

The Chinese, in their strategic planning, are not so sentimental. Some Chinese military writings openly identify the United States as "the opponent." China is buying advanced Russian weapons designed to counter American military power. These include quiet submarines, supersonic anti-ship missiles built to attack the Aegis-class destroyers and cruisers that are the brain of American naval power, and torpedoes that home in on the wake of ships, specifically, American aircraft carriers.

China is a weak military power by U.S. standards, and will remain so for some time. But it will be in a position in the

near term to raise the costs, risks and inhibitions for an American president in any crisis in the Taiwan Strait or the South China Sea.

Around China's periphery are friends and allies that the United States is committed to defend. The U.S. Navy has enjoyed an easy monopoly of power in this region for 50 years. China's new ability to complicate America's freedom of action will amount to a significant geopolitical shift.

Moreover, "de-targeting" current intercontinental ballistic missiles presumably does not imply any slowdown in China's active development of two new generations of more advanced, solid-fuel ICBMs with multiple warheads.

In the longer term, Chinese

strategists are avid students of what the Pentagon calls the "revolution in military affairs" — the supercomputers and telecommunications that are transforming the future battlefield into a contest of precision-guided munitions, stealth aircraft, communications satellites and other exotic systems.

The Chinese know that they are generations behind the United States in this area. But they are zeroing in on the vulnerabilities of a superpower that relies on this stuff. They are looking hard, for example, at ways to cripple an opponent's information systems with jamming, viruses, electromagnetic pulses and so on.

They are also working on radar techniques that are better able to detect stealth aircraft and on anti-satellite weapons. It is up to the United States

to devise effective counter-strategies and maintain military primacy in the Western Pacific, as well as to preserve the credibility of its alliances and commitments. A constructive political relationship with China over the long term indeed depends on this.

Engagement, dialogue and human rights principles are important elements of policy. The administration would enhance domestic support for its approach to China if it could demonstrate that seriousness about security, too, is part of our national strategy.

The writer, director of national security programs at the Nixon Center, is author of "Between Friendship and Rivalry: China and America in the 21st Century." He contributed this to The New York Times.

Consider the Record of 'Popular Capitalism' in America

By Felix G. Rohatyn

The writer is U.S. ambassador to France.

PARIS — My purpose here is not to argue for the American model of economic and social structure. But I believe that it is of interest to any city or country wishing to become a dominant factor in the financial markets.

The wealth effects of what I call "popular capitalism" have undoubtedly been a significant factor in what Fed Chairman Alan Greenspan calls the "virtuous cycle" of America's economic growth.

More Americans are now invested in the markets than ever before, and stock ownership is not limited to a small wealthy class. At the end of 1997, 44 percent of U.S. families had direct or indirect stock holdings, as opposed to 31 percent in 1989. According to the Federal Reserve, the value of those holdings had reached \$9 trillion as opposed to \$2.5 trillion at the start of the decade. They amounted to 42 percent of the financial assets of American families.

More interestingly, the increase is spread among all in-

come groups. Stocks now represent a greater share of personal wealth than homes, and individual investors are now the biggest holders of American stocks and bonds.

For an increasing number of middle- and lower-income Americans, investing in the market is seen as an essential component of achieving the important goals of owning a home, providing for their children's education and ensuring a dignified retirement.

Someday markets are likely to turn down, and popular capitalism will encounter some difficult moments. Despite that possibility, it is now a general perception that, over long periods of time, and despite large fluctuations, the returns on equities in the United States have significantly outperformed any other investments.

I would expect that, barring some unexpectedly serious and

lengthy downturn, popular capitalism in the United States is here to stay.

However, it would be foolhardy for Americans to rely solely on the stock markets for their entire social protection. Our system includes an important safety net to provide Americans with old-age security as well as health insurance. Federal, state and private insurance programs provide the safety net.

The belief, quite widespread in Europe, that America focuses on growth at the expense of social protection is quite wrong. Popular capitalism does not require this type of choice. On the contrary, in the long run it is impossible to have satisfactory social protection without economic growth to provide the financing.

Social protection and economic growth are Siamese twins, and we treat them as such. President Bill Clinton's

economic and social philosophies are reflected in these policies.

Global capital can be a very positive force, as it has been in America. It can also be terribly harsh discipline, as it has been in Asia. In addition to punishing reckless financial behavior, it punishes dangerous security behavior.

As Thomas L. Friedman pointed out recently (*IHT Opinion*, June 24), while the focus has been on the financial crises in Japan, Indonesia, South Korea and Thailand, and while many countries refused to sanction India as a result of its nuclear tests, the capital markets provided that sanction promptly. Standard & Poor's downgraded the outlook for India from "stable" to "negative," thereby raising India's borrowing costs immediately.

The Bombay Stock Exchange slid from 4,300 to 3,000, and the rupee lost 10 percent against the dollar. Diplomacy may be forgiving, but the capital markets are not. They have to be treated with great care.

Why should this be of interest to France or to any other European country? Possibly because popular capitalism has created a political dynamic in my country which is worthy of note.

In large part, because of their broad ownership of corporate America, Americans are more supportive and understanding of the need for fiscal and monetary prudence. They support a balanced budget. They are more supportive of open trade, although they recognize that it can be painful. They favor an economic climate of low taxes and high growth rates.

They see common interests between labor and management, and while seeking fairness, they understand the need for profitability. They also support the need for a sophisticated financial regulatory system as a

necessary protection for their savings and the proper functioning of the economy.

The widespread ownership of equities by the American public has made foreign ownership of American enterprises a noncontroversial issue except in unusual security-related areas.

Europe has for a long time been the major foreign investor in the United States. However, a transaction such as the acquisition of Chrysler by Daimler-Benz, or the acquisition of Random House by Bertelsmann would have attracted significant political attention a decade ago, as opposed to the general support it has found at present. This is one of the results of popular capitalism in its American form.

Although France and Germany are clearly more open to foreign direct investment than ever before, I question whether such transactions, in the reverse direction, with a major German or French company as a target, would find similar acceptance at this time.

This type of issue is likely to come up more frequently with the adoption of the euro, and the reaction to such a trend will be a factor in the evolution of the European marketplace.

Popular capitalism, if and when it happens here, obviously will have to be responsive to European cultural and social priorities. It could be an answer to Europe's search for a "third way." Indeed, it may be the best way to give people the knowledge as well as the responsibility of being part owners of their country.

This, in turn, would enable political leaders to have a more realistic economic dialogue with their voters.

This comment has been adapted by the International Herald Tribune from an address on Thursday to the 1998 European Financial Forum.

A Strategy for the Democracies

By Flora Lewis

WARSAW — It is commonplace now for foreign policy watchers to bemoan lack of a coherent, consistent Western strategy to deal with the world after the Cold War. The sense of a unifying Soviet threat has been replaced by the evocation of too many threats of assorted dimensions and credibility.

So it is useful to have some careful reflection on "International Relations and Democracy," the subject of a conference sponsored by Poland's Stephan Batory Foundation, the U.S. International Forum for Democratic Studies, and Taiwan's Institute for National Policy Research.

The German diplomat Michael Libal calls the current focus on one crisis at a time "spastic diplomacy." There is not much context or continuity as we veer from Bosnia to Iraq to Kosovo, beyond the recognition that the Western powers do have an interest in stopping the spread of war and that the spread of democracy and prosperity must be the foundation for stability.

Mr. Libal points out that the "Euro-Atlantic community" functions rather like empires of old, without a Caesar or Napoleon at the top but with the capacity to act with one voice and one sword when desired. That "concentration of power" brings a "tremendous amount of responsibility," he says, but it is accepted or shrugged aside in haphazard, unpredictable ways until the crisis is too urgent to be ignored, which means too difficult to handle easily.

More by Europe's default

than by U.S. insistence, America has emerged as the decisive leader in dealing with the empire's periphery.

Some speak of hegemony, and argue, as Zbigniew Brzezinski has done, that America's capacity for dominance must be preserved for generation, or so until the world system evolves into a more orderly structure. Others denounce what they consider American arrogance and seek to extend the concept of democracy from one-man-one-vote for individuals to one-state-one-vote for members of the United Nations.

That does not work, for many reasons, a major one being the fact that too many states are not democracies at all, or are illiberal democracies that suppress minorities and threaten neighbors. Democracy cannot just be defined by elections, although elections assuring the people a right to decide on the use of collective power are an essential condition.

And there are different versions and degrees of democracy, which affect the way states deal with each other. Democracy is advanced as a universal principle, but it is necessarily geographical, with clearly fixed borders because that is how electoral constituencies can be drawn.

It contributes, as the American scholar Robert Cooper has shown, to forces for integration of states, as minority groups seek independence or at least autonomy. But it

can also contribute to cooperative integration, as Western Europe has managed so fruitfully in the European Union — and so magnetically. Almost all the outsiders want in, not only for the material benefits but because membership helps consolidate democracy.

Of course, democracy is no guarantee against bad judgment, crime, violence. But it does demand for transparency a potent defense.

Above all, democracy offers the easiest, most effective and usually most peaceful way to correct the errors that human beings can be counted on to make. The arguments about whether democracy is best for all societies would be better resolved if this were kept in mind.

There is disorderly thinking in the way people are casting about for threats to replace the Soviet Union, or possibly China, as the justification for continuing to organize democracies in fulfilling the responsibilities of their "empire." Instability, ethnic conflict, crime, terrorism and environment are among the dangers jumbled on the list, as if they were both equal and disconnected.

Flora Lewis

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1898: Paper Strike

NEW YORK — The stereotypes of Chicago chose the moment of supreme interest in the war news to strike, with the result that the Windy City this morning (July 2) is without a single, solitary newspaper. The stereotypes asked that their hours of labor be reduced from eight to seven a day and that wages be increased. The publishers utterly declined to consider the proposition, and after much bitter discussion a strike was ordered. Work in newspaper offices all over the city practically ceased for the night. Editors abandoned their desks and talked in excited groups of the situation.

1923: Alaskan Ties

PARIS — [The Herald says in an Editorial:] Political wise-acts will not miss the opportunity afforded by the coming Presidential visit to Alaska of connecting it with American hopes and aims of

developing closer relations with the neighboring continent. American effort in this remote corner of the New World contains every encouragement for the future. The United States has not ceased to accumulate evidence there of its capacity for developing the desert corners of the earth.

1948: Berlin Supply

FRANKFURT — American and British officials predicted today (July 2) that enough food would be flown into Berlin to supply the basic needs of 2,000,000 Germans in the western sectors if the Russian ground blockade remains in force. The American supply line to Berlin is rapidly expanding in what may be the most spectacular and largest movement of cargo by plane in history. Brigadier General Joseph Smith compared the supply line favorably with any concerted movements by air during war time.

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OPINION/LETTERS

Unconventional Leaders Rise on a Wave of Anger

By Keith D. Suter

SYDNEY — A wave of anger is sweeping through many Western societies. The target is the failure of governments to satisfy the demands of their citizens, and this is coupled with a search for scapegoats. Jean-Marie Le Pen has capitalized on this anger in France, neo-Nazi groups in Germany and white militia organizations in the United States.

Pauline Hanson's One Nation party in Australia is part of this global phenomenon. The politics of anger that her party taps into has three main sources. The first is the process of economic globalization. The Australian government appears to be overshadowed by the power of transnational corporations, the world's main economic force. There is common concern that foreign

currency speculators are driving down the value of the Australian dollar. There is also a high level of unemployment. Those with jobs are working longer hours. Meanwhile, the heads of corporations are paid very large salaries, irrespective of how well their companies perform. The rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer.

Second, people are angry at being taken by surprise by all that is happening. Television news programs are brief, colorful and laden with emotion, but short of facts and lacking analysis of underlying trends.

The process of globalization has been gathering pace for years. There has been no grand conspiracy and it

has not been happening in secrecy. Yet the process has been ignored by the Australian mass media in preference to stories of sport, sex and entertainment. Now that the full force of globalization is striking home, there is confusion among people; they have been caught unprepared for change.

Third is a lack of effective political leadership and communication. Politics has become a branch of the television entertainment industry: colorful, superficial and a form of diversion. Politics is a type of sport, where the discussion is not so much based on ideas as on who will win.

Politicians tell people what they want to hear rather than what they

need to know. What people have needed to know is that the process of globalization is under way, traditional ideas of the role of national government are no longer relevant, and there is a limited capacity for any government to do much to slow the overall pace of global change.

The lack of conventional political leadership has created a vacuum into which unconventional leaders like Pauline Hanson have moved.

The writer, who teaches international politics and economics at the universities of Sydney and New South Wales, is chairman of the Australian Association of the Club of Rome. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Australians Need to Halt This Party's Racist Bandwagon

By Denis Warner

MELBOURNE — In the past 40 years, minor parties of the center-left and center have appeared temporarily on the Australian political scene. They failed to win seats in the House of Representatives, but under the electoral system of proportional representation in the Senate they got enough votes to put occasional roadblocks in the path of government legislation in the upper house.

Now, as the influence of the left-of-center Democrats and the environmentalists, Greens seems to be fading, the One Nation party — racist, protectionist and isolationist — has emerged to throw Australia's politics into disarray and disfigure its image in Asia.

Led by Pauline Hanson, One Nation shocked the political establishment by winning 11 seats and nearly a quarter of the vote in recent state elections in Queensland. Latest opinion polls show that the 15-month-old party has risen to more than 12 percent. If it can

retain that support it could win a dozen Senate seats in the next general election, which must be held by mid-1999.

If that happens, responsible government in Canberra will become a nightmare, irrespective of which major political party or group wins office — the governing coalition of the conservative Liberal Party of Australia and National Party of Australia or the opposition Australian Labor Party.

In effect, One Nation would have the right of veto over all legislation, a situation that could be corrected constitutionally only by a double dissolution of both houses of Parliament — a move that might make the situation worse by giving the new party substantial representation in both chambers.

Before World War II, Australia was one of Britain's market gardens. It provided wool, meat, grain and dairy products, while Britain supplied Australia's manufactured consumer goods. Immigrants were

welcome provided they were white and came predominantly from Britain. Few Australians knew anything of Asia.

A dramatic change in orientation started in the late 1960s as the country's leaders realized that its future lay not in retaining a semicolonial relationship with Britain that was no longer feasible, but in developing close relations with its Asian neighbors. The White Australia policy was jettisoned.

Immigrants started to come from across Asia. Defense links were established with the region. Asian tourists flocked to Australia's resorts, and Asian students to its schools and universities.

After the rise of Japan as an economic power, trade quickly gathered momentum and spread to include all the other fast-growing Asian economies, to the point where nearly 60 percent of Australia's exports now go to Asia. Inevitably, the influx of new people brought prob-

lems, drugs and crime among them. But overwhelmingly the results were beneficial. How, then, to explain the One Nation backlash?

In part, Mrs. Hanson has attracted all the worst of the right-wing extremist groups, the deep-dyed racists brought up in the days of the White Australia policy, the anti-Semites, the gun lobby angered by the government's ban on military-type weapons. Other support, attracted by her specious promises of cheap government loans and protection from foreign imports, has come from rural areas suffering from a protracted drought and serious unemployment.

Mrs. Hanson has also profited from media coverage that initially was out of all proportion to her significance and from public dissatisfaction with the major political parties.

That the first phase of success for her party came in Queensland was not cause for surprise. The state has benefited from heavy Asian investment and tourism but has remained

Australia's Deep North, cut off from the cosmopolitanism of the major cities.

By the time of the next elections, One Nation's policies may prove to be unattractive even to many of the Australians who currently profess support for the party. It is certainly in the national interest that Mrs. Hanson's racist bandwagon be halted before it causes more harm to the country's international links and to Asian immigrants who have so enriched Australian society.

With the rise of One Nation, Australia has never had a worse press in Asia. Investors from the region may shy away. Asian tourists and students are already thinning out, although that may also be caused by the economic crisis in East Asia. Much more serious consequences are likely to occur if One Nation becomes more deeply entrenched.

Mrs. Hanson is setting out now to stop what she calls the Asianization of Australia. She may not succeed, but she has already gravely damaged the carefully cultivated and mutually beneficial ties with Asia that the major political parties have established in the past 30 years under a bipartisan policy that until now was never seriously questioned.

The writer, a former Asia correspondent for Australian and British newspapers, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

The Immigration Road Needs Yellow Lights

By Thomas A. Tass

BUDAPEST — Immigration is a worldwide social phenomenon of gigantic proportions, bubbling away and just waiting to boil over.

Political activists of the left and the right have at times played fast and loose with the social fabric of communities over this issue. Politicians often pander to populist tendencies or align with special-interest groups that have made of immigration advocacy an industry employing many thousands.

The portents are negative for all of the world's societies, unless common sense is returned to the debate. From liberal thinkers came

the philosophy that immigration is good, that it is an ancient and universal right of humanity and should not be controlled to any great extent. In this view, to say otherwise is xenophobic and racist.

To promote this philosophy, the left aided the development of a whole immigration industry, complete with advocacy groups, civil rights lawyers, visa consultants and policy lobbyists.

From conservative thinkers came the advice and dogma that immigration can be bad because the economic and social nets of

any host community cannot be stretched endlessly to support ever more new arrivals.

Conservatives did agree with liberals that without immigration control, xenophobic and racist tendencies would develop in host communities as resentment of new arrivals built up due to changes in the social order. Conservatives have developed an immigration-control industry with the same institutional trappings that their leftist counterparts have utilized.

On a highway that has only green lights turned on in all directions, chaotic flows of traffic can be expected, causing all manner of problems.

On the other hand, if the highway is equipped with lights always stopping traffic from proceeding from whatever direction, it will inspire legions of law-breakers who will do whatever it takes to get across the intersection and

continue on. This is the view of immigration advocacy groups that maintain that controls only encourage illegal migration.

Until politicians start an honest debate and direct traffic back onto the immigration middle road we shall continue to see civil turbulence in many of the world's communities. The immigration highway's traffic lights must be programmed to flash yellow in all directions. One must accept the premise that immigration flows will and must occur. But the flow will have to proceed with care and caution.

Immigration controls established by receiving communities will have to be made more effective, yet open. Those wishing to immigrate will have to wait their turn until the road can be improved and the traffic lights made functional again.

The writer is a border management consultant based in Budapest. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

THE world's population will grow from 6 billion today to an estimated 8 billion by the year 2020. This will trigger greater migration to wealthy countries and represents an enormous challenge for Germany in particular.

During the last few years, migration to Germany has been higher than that to the United States. For example, 1.1 million people came to Germany in 1995, whereas only 720,000 people emigrated to the United States.

It is clear that we cannot cope with the unbridled flow in the long term. We must understand that the world's problems cannot be resolved within the confined territory of the Federal Republic of Germany alone. The aim of our policy, not only that of Germany but of the entire European Union and leaders all over the world, must be to help people in their own countries and offer them a future there.

German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, in an address in Berlin last March 21 to the Trilateral Commission.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Kosovo Formula

The only sensible solution for Kosovo is well-managed independence, gained from Yugoslavia through negotiation, with strong backing from the West including threats of sanctions against Belgrade if necessary.

There would then need to be a Dayton-style process of demilitarization and democratization involving all relevant international institutions, again including the possibility of sanctions in case of noncompliance.

The West's failure to enforce the principles of self-determination, democracy and human rights started the war in the Balkans. The only way to extinguish it is for the West to stand by its aspira-

tions to help others fulfill their own.

BERNARD HENRY,
Garches, France.

Emptying the Park

Strolling through the Tuileries Gardens early one evening on a recent vacation in Paris, we were startled by harsh shouts. In the distance, a man accompanied by a fierce-looking dog was screaming at a bewildered young couple. We assumed the man to be demented. Not so.

A moment later, a scowling sidewalk joined him. He, too, had a dog at his side. He, too, did a tug takeoff. The park was about to close, and the two guards aimed to clear the grounds pronto. They did.

LESTER GORN,
Pittsburg, California.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Close to closed
- 3 Bandy
- 5 Set store by
- 14 Part of a gilet
- 16 Work orders?
- 17 Bygone wedding vow
- 18 Mere
- 19 "I am at end" (Christie mystery)
- 20 Go by the board?
- 22 Molding type
- 23 Mortalised
- 25 Corn sugar

DOWN

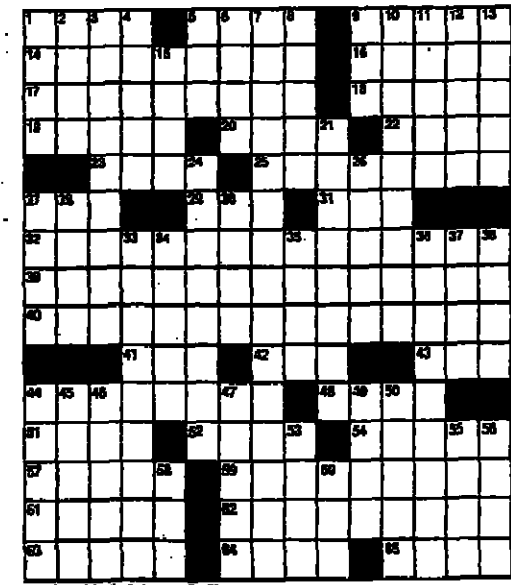
- 27 Former auto mfr.
- 28 Formal need
- 31 Churl
- 32 It may follow a cease-fire
- 33 Outdoor decorations
- 40 Star's family, perhaps
- 41 Together
- 42 That, in Oaxaca
- 43 British verb ending
- 44 Shower unit?
- 45 Kind of nail
- 47 "Desire" (1953 Barbara Stanwyck movie)

ACROSS

- 34 Big drawer?
- 37 Hit the bottle
- 38 Smoothed
- 39 Architectural throughout
- 42 Some circus performers
- 43 Needle
- 44 Basil, e.g.
- 45 First name in architecture

DOWN

- 35 Has a flair for
- 36 "You get the idea..."
- 37 Somewhat sour
- 38 How tactics of soft drink may be priced?
- 39 Scottish blackbird
- 40 College founded in 1940
- 41 Treats as holy
- 42 Fiddle with
- 43 Whay and others
- 44 Bottom line, so to speak
- 45 Civic
- 46 Soundness?
- 47 Salinger
- 48 Nearest capital to Gibraltar
- 49 Helpless?
- 50 Masses of "Balekiss"
- 51 Keats, e.g.
- 52 Indication
- 53 Military formation
- 54 Short-billed rail
- 55 Square dance official
- 56 — cost
- 57 Devon river
- 58 "Fear not, — is dismayed" (Chronicles)



Solution to Puzzle of July 2

GENET UGHG COP
AVOWAL BOOT HUE
FEMALE BONORITA
FRANKIE BIRNELL
ESA SAN SALAD
ROME TEAS MISO
THEATRE TEARS
REDUCED TEARS
AES PREACHER
SPCA USTA PAPA
KEANO BOE RUR
ALONZO MOURNING
STANHOPE SNOOTY
RET NTL TEABEL
ARE TESS SHORE

GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY

A Psychiatrist Explores the Mind of Killers.

By Dorothy Omow Lewis. 301 pages. \$25. Fawcett Columbine/The Ballantine Publishing Group.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WHEN Dorothy Omow Lewis was a little girl, she was one of those bright, lonely children who are picked on by their peers for being vulnerable. Like anyone, she would sometimes fantasize violent revenge.

Of course, she would never go beyond mere daydreams, but she would wonder what made her different from the people she heard about who acted out their fantasies.

As she recounts in her compelling study of violence, "Guilty by Reason of Insanity: A Psychiatrist Explores the Mind of Killers," this question set her on a career course that led her first to attend medical school to become a psychoanalyst; then to create a clinic to study violent children; then to team up with a neurologist to interview killers on death row and eventually to write the present book, in which she reveals why certain people step over a line and commit the depraved acts that normal people only think about.

Lewis was searching for born killers, people who deserved to die for their misdeeds. But what she says she found instead were killers whose minds had been horribly abused.

First there was Lee Anne Jameson, a 13-year-old who asked to be excused from school because of a bad feeling she was having, and after being refused suddenly stabbed and killed her best friend.

Then there was Marie Moore, a 52-

year-old who became sexually enslaved by Tony, a 14-year-old, and who tortured and murdered Belinda Weeks, another teenager. Most appallingly, there was Johnny Frank Garrett, a 17-year-old who sneaked into a convent and raped and murdered an elderly nun.

In these cases and others, Lewis says, she and her colleague gradually discovered that the killers were doing to others as had been done to them. They found that each was brain-damaged and had suffered terrifying sexual abuse. Each had acted unconsciously without any rational knowledge of what he or she had done.

She argues that each was insane by any reasonable definition. Yet in the cases where these killers had been convicted and condemned to death, courts hearing the results of the author's examinations refused to concede mitigating circumstances and grant clemency. The killers were treated as if they knew what they were doing.

The most terrifying passages in Lewis's book deal with what she describes as the unearthing of multiple personality disorders, which for a long time, she says, she had trouble recognizing simply because their diagnosis was unfashionable.

But she gradually was able to tease forth the alternate identities her subjects had created to take on their pain in moments of suffering like being raped as little children by their parents or like having their naked buttocks placed on a red-hot stove.

It was these so-called alters, like "Billy" in Marie Moore and "Aaron Shockman" in Johnny Garrett, who were able to describe the murders their hosts had committed and to admit their own direct or indirect complicity in them. Yet juries hearing Lewis's testimony in these cases were not impressed.

"Guilty by Reason of Insanity" is a bit of a cheat in that it leads the reader to

Of Course, the Raj Is Long Gone, But Oh-So-Select Clubs Carry On

By Sumanda K. Datta-Ray

SINGAPORE — A simmering controversy over the racial balance of Singapore's smart Tanglin Club, whose members include both Asians and Europeans, fills me with a sense of déjà vu. Similar arguments over indigenization dragged on in India for many years after the British colonial rulers left, recalling George Orwell's claim that the European club was the spiritual citadel of every Indian town, the real seat of power, and "the nirvana for which native officials and millionaires pine in pain."

Mr. Orwell was, of course, an officer in the Indian Police before he became a suc-

cessful writer, and Singapore was governed from India when the British founded the Tanglin Club 133 years ago.

Asians have always had a love-hate relationship with institutions of the Raj, and though biographers of Jawaharlal Nehru claim that his immensely rich father spurned the then whites-only Allahabad Club, less patriotic legend hints that his exclusion from that Orwellian nirvana may have nudged Nehru senior into becoming a nationalist.

Clubland never was reconciled to the Nehrus. Eric Newby, the English travel writer, says that in 1963, when he sought a room at the club in Kanpur — where "from behind the neatly trimmed hedges came the cries of 'Oh, good shot!' and 'Well played!'" of sahibs and memsahibs, most of them Indian, at tennis" — the secretary, also Indian, said tersely that a member would have to propose him.

"We have a letter of introduction from Mr. Nehru," countered Mr. Newby. "The prime minister is not a member of the Kanpur Club," was the chilly retort.

The Tanglin Club, too, has a tradition of guarding entry so jealously that when an agitated janitor rushed to the secretary, white naturally, during World War II to report that a pair of officers from the victorious Japanese army darkened the door, the incredulous Briton reportedly asked: "They are not members, are they?"

When I was put up for membership of the Calcutta Club, an applicant with his proposer or seconder (sometimes both) had to run the gauntlet of the committee members, each regally ensconced at a small table. Arriving early for the ritual, my proposer, an Old Etonian Englishman who had made Calcutta his home, took me to the bar upstairs where we bumped into local nobility, the Maharajah of Burdwan, resplendent in brocade smoking jacket, who was also a committee member. "I can only see you downstairs," he said, hospitably offering me a drink.

The British started the racially mixed Calcutta Club to mollify Indians who could not cross the threshold of the august Bengal Club, which was undoubtedly the grandest in an empire on which the sun never set because, whispered the irreverent, God could not trust it in the dark. The novelist John Masters assures us that there is no truth in the rumor of three members dying of apoplexy when they read at breakfast one morning that India would soon be independent. But the American colonel, a World War II honorary member, who peeped into the smoking room after lunch, might well have exclaimed: "Gee, back home we send them to the mortuary!"

The Bengal Club was not just white; it interpreted "all gentlemen received in general society," the definition of members, to mean only superior sahibs like the viceroy, his councilors, governors, the army top brass, and high court judges. Lesser sahibs, especially those in trade, had to be content with the Saturday Club, which, too, is still going strong but with Indian members. So is the Bangalore Club, which proudly displays the bill for a few rupees that Winston Churchill never paid, and the Ootacamund Club, where a young subaltern invented snooker while pottering with the cue and balls one lazy afternoon in 1875.

This was the elite brotherhood of Pax Britannica. My Bengal Club membership allows me to use other bastions of old-time privilege like the Hong Kong Club and the Hong Kong Overseas Bankers Club, the Athenaeum Club in Melbourne, and sundry other clubs from Mombasa to Vancouver. The network survives because imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, and Britain's cultural legacy has outlasted dominion over palm and pine. Even hiccups, as at the Tanglin Club, highlight how much clubs remain part of the local scene.

A bright young spark is sometimes asked to leave sprawling Gymkhana Club in New Delhi or the pillared Adyar Club in Madras for flouting the dress code. Politicians then denounce colonial starch. Clubland fears a siege. But the storm blows over. People would feel bereft if these relics of the past were swept away, leaving them with no yardstick of social acceptance and no totems to protest against.

Post-imperial Asians do not go along with Groucho Marx's refusal to join any club that would have him. It would be more apposite to adapt Oscar Wilde's "Lady Bracknell": Only those who can't be members speak disrespectfully of clubs. The Raj is dead, long live the Raj.

The writer, a former editor of The Statesman of India, is an editorial consultant with The Straits Times in Singapore. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

BOOKS

By Alan Truscott

FOUR of the country's best teams battled in Tunica, Mississippi, in the semifinals of the International Team Trials. At stake was the right to be one of two teams that will represent the United States in the next Bermuda Bowl world championship in Bermuda in January 2000.

After 30 deals of a scheduled 90, Nick Nickell of Manhattan and his team led Richard Schwartz of Queens, New York, and his squad by 43 points. In the other semifinal, a foursome led by Bart Bramley of Chicago trailed Jim Cayne of Manhattan and his team by 42.

In quarterfinal play the Nickell team struggled

against a Cinderella foursome led by Brian Gunnell of Jacksonville, Florida, but pulled away to win by 39.

In other matches, the Schwartz team defeated Russ Ekeblad and his team by 27. Bramley beat Jeff Wolfson's team by 47. Cayne won by 30 against Seymon Deutsch's squad.

On the diagrammed deal, a bold bid by Sidney Lazard helped the Bramley team win its quarterfinal match. At win tables, West opened one diamond and rebid two diamonds after a one-heart response. In one room this ended the bidding and West made eight tricks. He could have been defeated by perfect defense: spade ace; spade to the king; spade ruff; club king; club to the ace, and a

spade promotes the diamond queen.

In the replay, Lazard bid two hearts, as shown, and struck gold. His partner, Bramley, had the hand to bid four hearts and would have done so whether or not West bid.

The bidding guided Lazard in the play, since he knew the trump situation. After cashing a diamond winner, West shifted to the spade jack. South won with the king, cashed the ace and king of clubs and ruffed a club.

He then led to the spade ace and ruffed another club. A spade was ruffed, and the last club was led. East ruffed with the seven, an error, and was overruffed with the nine. A spade was ruffed with the heart ten, and East made only

one trump trick. South had emerged with an overtrick, and his team gained 12 imps.

The bidding:

NORTH
A 8
A 10 6
Q 7 2
K 10 9 8 4

WEST (D)
J 10 2
Q 7
A K 10 9 8 5 4
Q 7

EAST
Q 9 8 3
K J 8 7
Q 3
J 8 3 2

SOUTH
K 7 5 4
Q 9 5 4 3 2
10
A 5

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: West North East South
1 1 1 1
2 1 2 2
3 1 3 3
4 1 4 4
Pass Pass Pass Pass

West led the diamond ace.

الرياض ٢٠٠٨

INTERNATIONAL

Early Elections in 1997 Halted France's Long Journey Back Into NATO

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Top-level U.S.-French negotiations brought Paris tantalizingly close last year to a return to NATO, but the deal was dashed when President Jacques Chirac of France called and lost early parliamentary elections, according to Western officials.

Back-channel talks in 1997, not reported at the time, took place after a public U.S.-French fight in 1996 about NATO's Southern Command in Naples. The double failure, public and then private, has poisoned U.S.-French relations on security issues in NATO and in crises such as Iraq.

"A missed rendezvous with destiny," said a French policymaker who,

along with U.S. and NATO officials, agreed in recent interviews to provide an account, on condition of anonymity, of how badly the dispute damaged long-term U.S.-French cooperation. The sources, six in all, apparently wanted to help lay the groundwork for improved relations.

A huge misunderstanding — "a political misreading and a cultural clash," a NATO official said — derailed the diplomatic process that had France on track to reintegrate the alliance's military command after a 30-year absence.

Publicly, the quarrel that blew up in August 1996 concerned U.S. opposition to French ambitions to run NATO's Southern Command in Naples, but the venomous aftermath, the officials said,

'The French were carpet-bombed by Washington, often very unfairly, including distortions such as the insinuation that the French were trying to get their hands on the 6th Fleet.'

came from both sides' sense of betrayal. The confusion started with a word — "generalissimo." Amid U.S. brainstorming about NATO modernization, what surfaced briefly was the idea of a basically symbolic post to preside over an increasingly complex system of alliance forces. U.S. officers would continue to hold the operational commands running any NATO military action, while this job, lofty but largely formal, could be held by a European.

When he heard about it in July, the

putative new post sounded perfect to President Chirac, who was eager for French officers to get some prestigious NATO slots as a reward for France's rejoining the alliance. He sent Defense Minister Charles Millon to Washington to seek a deal with William Perry, the secretary of defense.

Paris did not anticipate trouble. A few weeks earlier in Berlin, NATO foreign ministers had agreed to establish a European chain of command under the U.S. supreme commander for the alliance's integrated military structure. This new system, to be headed by a French officer after his country rejoined, would enable the European allies to plan and mount military operations without U.S. troops.

For NATO, it was a bold step but one that was read differently in Paris and Washington. In the U.S. view, it was a final concession to France, granted only because Germany and, unusually, Britain insisted on this compromise. The White House overrode Pentagon objections when London said that the deal would consecrate the new NATO, reconciling European political ambitions and U.S. military power inside the alliance.

But French diplomats read the deal as a first small step toward greater European prominence in NATO. French diplomats had missed clues in June in Berlin, where the normally straitlaced Warren Christopher, the U.S. secretary of state, used explosives in his counterparts' hearing to express his anger with a deal that he felt he was being forced to sign under the combined pressure of the European allies.

"The Clinton administration was determined not to go any farther down the road of Europeanizing NATO. Of course, ideas on the subject — including the one about a generalissimo — lingered in the rarefied air of Washington think tanks after the administration had moved on.

So trans-Atlantic misunderstanding deepened in August 1996 when Mr. Perry let Mr. Millon down gently about the generalissimo idea. As a French official recalls it, "Perry, always a gentleman, was polite but not blunt." Mr. Millon registered that the idea had been shelved, without grasping that it had never been taken seriously among policymakers or Congress.

His report, the source said, led Mr. Chirac to conclude mistakenly that since he had nearly won a European job at the top, he would have no problem getting an operational NATO command for France. When he received a letter in mid-August 1996 from President Bill Clinton about the alliance's agenda, Mr. Chirac wrote back confidently, asking for the Southern Command in Naples.

Washington was stunned. The Clinton administration was focused on NATO enlargement and felt that it had gone the extra mile in Berlin. Why was France harping on command slots again? U.S. policymakers wondered resentfully. Alarmingly, a White House aide said, France was raising an issue liable to jeopardize congressional support for NATO enlargement.

Already, such influential Republicans as Senator John Warner of Virginia were worried that enlargement might water down the alliance. "He certainly would have opposed enlargement if we had disclosed radical changes in the NATO command structures at that point," the aide said.

Against this background, the Chirac letter to Mr. Clinton was leaked by the Americans to the Italian government as a way of making it public. Within hours, a NATO official recalled, "the French were carpet-bombed by Washington, often very unfairly, including U.S. distortions such as the insinuation that the French were somehow trying to get their hands on the 6th Fleet," which comes under the Naples command.

By fall, both capitals were furious. The Chirac team felt that Washington had reneged on an understanding about high-visibility posts for French officers. The Clinton administration was irate that Paris seemed, inexplicably, to be ignoring U.S. concessions and jeopardizing enlargement.

In September and October, the rift took on a life of its own. Amid a resurgence of stereotypes in Washington about French pishness and in Paris about U.S. hegemony, any suggestion of compromise was often treated as near-treason in both capitals. Suddenly, the alliance was replaying the tug-of-war between the United States and France that had isolated Paris so often in the past — precisely the dynamic that Mr. Chirac had sought to transcend.

The Clinton re-election in November 1996 was a chance for a fresh start, this time in the form of ultrasecret negotiations among a score of people, including a Chirac aide and a few top officials from the U.S. Embassy, the National Security Council, the two NATO missions, the Pentagon and the French Defense Ministry.

This format worked so well that the National Security Council official, Donald Bandler, who handled the U.S. end was decorated last week by his counterpart in the French presidency, Jean-David Levitte, with the Legion d'Honneur. By April last year the two sides had a draft almost ready to be submitted to the two presidents.

Basically, "the command would have been restructured to create a slot for a deputy commander who would have run any land operations in southern Europe," a U.S. official said. The 6th Fleet's line of command was rearranged to ensure its autonomy. Some U.S. warships were to be based in a French naval port, Toulon, as part of a force that could have been under French command.

French military confidence was high enough for a top officer to start learning English in preparation for a senior NATO command, which would have been the first such assignment since de Gaulle withdrew in 1966 from NATO's military structure.

But the compromise was never tested. The initiative collapsed when Mr. Chirac sought to vanquish his domestic political difficulties with a snap parliamentary election.

The May vote went against the conservative incumbents, forcing Mr. Chirac to share power with a Socialist-led government. In that climate, the French leader dismissed any thought of pursuing a bold diplomatic initiative such as a return to NATO.

These unpublicized events help explain otherwise mysterious recent developments in European security. For example, Britain, Germany and Italy, which initially sympathized with French views on Europeanizing NATO, reverted to their old suspicions of Paris when Mr. Chirac seemed to press his demands unreasonably far.

As a result, a law-and-order crisis in Albania last year, an easy challenge for Europe to seize on as a first joint military operation, saw European governments shy from any formal cooperation. Instead, the crisis was solved by an informal coalition led by Italy.

In most officials' view, the NATO issue cannot be reopened with France ahead of the alliance's 50th anniversary next year. That event will bring in new members, notably Poland, and line up officers from these countries for influential jobs, with France still excluded.

A UN Prober Accuses Iraq In Slayings of 2 Ayatollahs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — The United Nations investigator for human rights in Iraq, Max van der Stoep, issued a strong condemnation Thursday of the recent killings of two Shiite Muslim clerics in Iraq.

He said the murders appeared to be efforts by the Baghdad leadership to silence dissent.

The investigator said in a statement he had information indicating that Ayatollah Mirza Ali Gharavi, 68, and Ayatollah Muhammad Ali Mohammed Ibrahim Borujerdi, 67, were killed after harassment by Iraqi authorities.

"The aim of the killings appears to be a political one, with the objective of silencing dissent and suppressing opposition," Mr. van der Stoep said.

Ayatollah Gharavi, 70, his son-in-law and chauffeur were shot as they traveled from the Muslim Shiite holy city of Karbala to Najaf, 100 kilometers (60 miles) southeast of Baghdad. No one took responsibility.

The two ayatollahs worked as prayer leaders at Najaf's Imam Ali Mosque. Hundreds of Iranian clerics study and teach in Najaf and Karbala, holy Shiite cities.

Shiite Muslims and Kurds represent the majority of Iraq's 22 million people, but the government is largely made up of members of the Sunni wing of Islam.

Iraqi officials had repeatedly warned the two clerics to stop leading prayers for Shiite Muslims, Mr. van der Stoep said.

He added that the victims had been harassed and that Ayatollah Borujerdi had survived two attacks, one in which he was severely beaten and the other in which he was injured when a hand grenade was thrown at him.

After Ayatollah Gharavi was killed, Iran cautioned that the death could have negative impact on relations with Iraq.

Baghdad responded by denying involvement, saying that its authorities would do their best to apprehend the killers.

Mr. van der Stoep said, however, that Iraq had so far failed to investigate the killings thoroughly. In his statement, he stressed that their deaths must be viewed in the context of previous threats, the special roles of the two as leading members of the Shiite religious community in Iraq and a "history of similar terrorist acts committed against any person who might be perceived as a threat to the Iraqi government — in particular because of their independence or their popularity among ordinary Iraqis."

"Although the cases concern the killing of particular persons," he said, "the aim of the killings appears to be a political one with the objective of silencing dissent and suppressing opposition." (AP, Reuters)

Israel Performs DNA Tests To Check Jewish Ancestry

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Russian immigrants whose Jewish parentage is in question have been asked to submit to DNA tests, the Interior Ministry confirmed Thursday.

Community activists called the practice humiliating. They said that dozens of immigrants had already been asked to take the tests and that those who refused to cooperate risked eventual deportation.

The Interior Ministry said in a state-

Mandela Fosters Trade On Visit to Caribbean

Reuters

CASTRIES, St. Lucia — President Nelson Mandela of South Africa arrived in the Caribbean on Thursday to a warm greeting from schoolchildren waving flags and the shouts of a large crowd.

"You will not forget that this region was one of the staunchest activists supporting us in our anti-apartheid campaign," he said after his arrival.

Mr. Mandela, hoping to promote trade, was scheduled to attend a meeting of leaders of the Caribbean Community, or Caricom, the region's 15-member economic alliance, which is celebrating its 25th anniversary.

He said the Caricom nations' exports to South Africa had grown 40 percent from 1996 to 1997, to about \$108 million.



SITDOWN SLOWDOWN — Nurses sitting at a busy New Delhi intersection Thursday to call attention to low salaries and poor working conditions. Delhi demonstrators frequently block streets and snarl traffic.

Hollywood Defends American 'Culture'

We're Not Imperialistic, Only Responding to Market, Movie Barons Say

LOS ANGELES — Shrugging off charges of cultural imperialism, representatives of the Hollywood entertainment industry challenged foreign culture ministers to ask their own people why they prefer American movies and music to homegrown varieties.

The entertainment industry here refused to be portrayed as the villain after a conference in Ottawa in which culture ministers from 20 Western, Asian and African nations formed an alliance to stem the rising tide of U.S.-made movies, television and music.

The making of movies must be market-driven, said Make Marando, spokesman for the California Trade and Commerce Agency. "We don't see it as cultural imperialism. We see it as a marketplace issue."

Canada's minister of heritage and culture, Sheila Copps, who was host at the Ottawa conference earlier this week, said that approach was precisely the problem.

"Diversity in culture is at the very heart of our national identity," she said. "We can't treat culture like just another commodity." Studio executives and film critics acknowledge Hollywood's hegemony but insisted they are only

serving up what the customer wants, and that foreign producers are free to do the same.

"I sympathize strongly with the issue and believe every nation should do what it can to foster culture," said Tom Pollock of Universal Studios and a former executive of MCA Inc. who is highly regarded in the industry.

"But this should not be done by damming other cultures. That won't get you good reviews. People should be able to choose what they want to see."

Jean-Paul Vignon, of the Hollywood Association of French Actors, was much less diplomatic. "If Europeans were producing better movies instead of intellectual bull," he said, "people would flock to see them."

"Why don't they ask people in their own country why they aren't making movies that people are willing to pay \$8 to see?" he asked. "If you make a good movie, people will come."

Emanuel Levi, a film critic for Daily Variety and a film professor at the University of Arizona, said foreign companies were making good films but were not marketing them in such a way to ensure their success abroad, a formula that U.S. studios have mastered.

Miramax, which distributes foreign

and independent movies, has proven that aggressively marketing movies such as "Like Water Like Chocolate" (Mexico), "Shall We Dance?" (Japan) and "The Postman" (Italy) can generate huge rewards.

"It's all about marketing," said Mr. Levi of Daily Variety. "Europeans have to take responsibility for strongly marketing their own movies here."

Francis Xavier Feeney, a film critic and scriptwriter, said the culture ministers had to be realistic about what consumers want, but he also lauded Europe for standing its ground in protecting its creations.

He added that European creations would have added appeal with some simple changes. He noted, for example, that American movies are superbly dubbed abroad but that foreign movies dubbed here are seriously lacking.

"I saw 'Terms of Endearment' in Spanish and I was amazed at how much the voice used for Jack Nicholson sounded like him," he said. "When they dub European movies here, the voice sounds like someone talking on the telephone."

And the dominance of English as the second language worldwide has been a boon to Anglophone filmmakers.



TAKING FLIGHT — A Lebanese cameraman rushing for cover Thursday as Israeli shells hit a village east of Tyre. The shelling followed a Hezbollah guerrilla attack in southern Lebanon that wounded two Israelis.

to automatic citizenship. The state offers economic benefits to encourage immigration.

Israel has absorbed about 700,000 immigrants from the former Soviet Union since 1989. Experts have estimated that 60,000 to 200,000 of that number are not Jewish.

With the economic boom of the 1990s, Israel has become an attractive

place to live, and government officials have expressed concern about reports of widespread fraud of documents that allow immigrants to settle in Israel illegally.

Immigrants, in turn, have complained of humiliating treatment by Israeli authorities.

Alex Tanzer, who heads an immigrants' rights committee, said he has

received dozens of complaints about government requests for DNA testing. He said immigrants risk deportation if they refuse to cooperate.

"They need to stop insulting people," Mr. Tanzer said. "To be asked to have your Jewish genealogy checked is painful. If the testing must be done it should be requested before immigration."

(AP, Reuters)

BRIEFLY

Nuclear Smuggling Suspected by Turkey

ANKARA — The Turkish police will conduct laboratory tests on suspected nuclear material believed to have been smuggled across the border from Iran, security officials said on Thursday.

"We are going to send the material shortly to the criminal investigation laboratories in Istanbul or Ankara," a police officer said in the eastern town of Van.

The police seized the material in 13 glass tubes along with six people, including an Iranian, on the basis of an informant's tip.

The material was found in a suspect's house in the town, the officer said.

The Anatolian News Agency quoted another official as having said: "The suspects have confessed that they were going to deliver the tubes to Istanbul for a fee of \$1,000 per tube."

Other international links are being investigated, security officials said.

(Reuters)

Latvia Fears Russia Is Starting Sanctions

RIGA, Latvia — The government of Latvia said Thursday that it was worried by signs Russia was starting to carry out a threat to impose sanctions on the Baltic state.

The threat was made in March amid a dispute over alleged discrimination against Latvia's large Russian minority, who make up about a third of the population but who mostly do not have Latvian citizenship.

"Several Russian institutions passed decisions which either limit economic cooperation with Latvia or recommend it no longer be continued," Economy Minister Laimonis Strujevich said on Latvian radio after talks with the Russian ambassador, Alexander Udahtsov.

The sanctions, it appeared, were a reaction to a decision to increase railway rates between Russia and Latvia, a move that would hit the important transportation sector.

The transportation of goods by train across Latvia between Russia and Baltic ports is reported to account for about 20 percent of the total activity of the Latvian economy.

(Reuters)

Battles Flare Again Inside Guinea-Bissau

MANSOA, Guinea-Bissau — Battles between government forces and renegade troops escalated in inland areas Thursday while factional leaders studied each other's conditions for direct peace talks.

Hundreds of people fled the northeastern town of Mansoa during the night after the rebels warned of an imminent battle against advancing troops from neighboring Senegal who are supporting President Joao Bernardo Vieira. (AP)

The Enchantments of Burma Grace Meets the Traveler in This Troubled Land

By Karen Emmons

RANGOON — Of all the tips for traveling with children, keeping their cherub hands out of zoo cages probably ranks fairly high. Animal bites are never pleasant. But few can make a single mother on holiday with her 2-year-old son feel as inept as does a monkey bite in Burma.

"Rabies, AIDS, Ebola, patient zero" my mind shouted as I followed the stranger (the one who had pried the hand from the monkey's mouth) running with my shrieking son to the zoo veterinarian, who insisted that primates are never rabid.

Somehow, a half-kilometer of gauze and a tetanus shot make a little boy proud of his superficial war wounds and the mother appear like a gallant protectress. The spirit of adventure returned.

We ended up ordering pricey French fries at the renovated colonial Strand Hotel in Rangoon, now Yangon, while a wacky diplomat noted that "wacky" or Myanmar, as the ostracized military government calls it.

All names that the British colonizers changed a century ago have been officially reverted back, but not always in conversation.

The kite-shaped country with a long tail largely borders western China and Thailand and eastern India. It is a troubled place that can't help being enchanting at the same time. Rudyard Kipling said of Burma, "It will be quite unlike any land you know." People mostly know Burma for the Nobel Peace Prize winner Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, who leads the opposition against the government.



A Pongyi monk in Rangoon.

Rangoon is orderly, and has an incredible tension-reducing system for traffic lights: A timer appears under each colored light to tick off the seconds to the change.

Men in long skirts, longyi, glide up on the bicycles that propel the trishaw, which has a wooden box for a passenger

seat. The streets are leafy, the tea shops crowded. Many colonial-style buildings are artfully colored, like the terracotta one with baby-blue trim and slate shutters. Fried grasshoppers are sold on street corners.

The few foreigners who live in the capital often are found at 50th Street Bar, which is cozy and hip but pales to a kid who prefers the Burmese restaurants where eating with fingers is standard.

We slept in the Cozy guest hotel, which has no private bath. But the owner and his assistant were so gracious that moving to a more comfortable place didn't seem right.

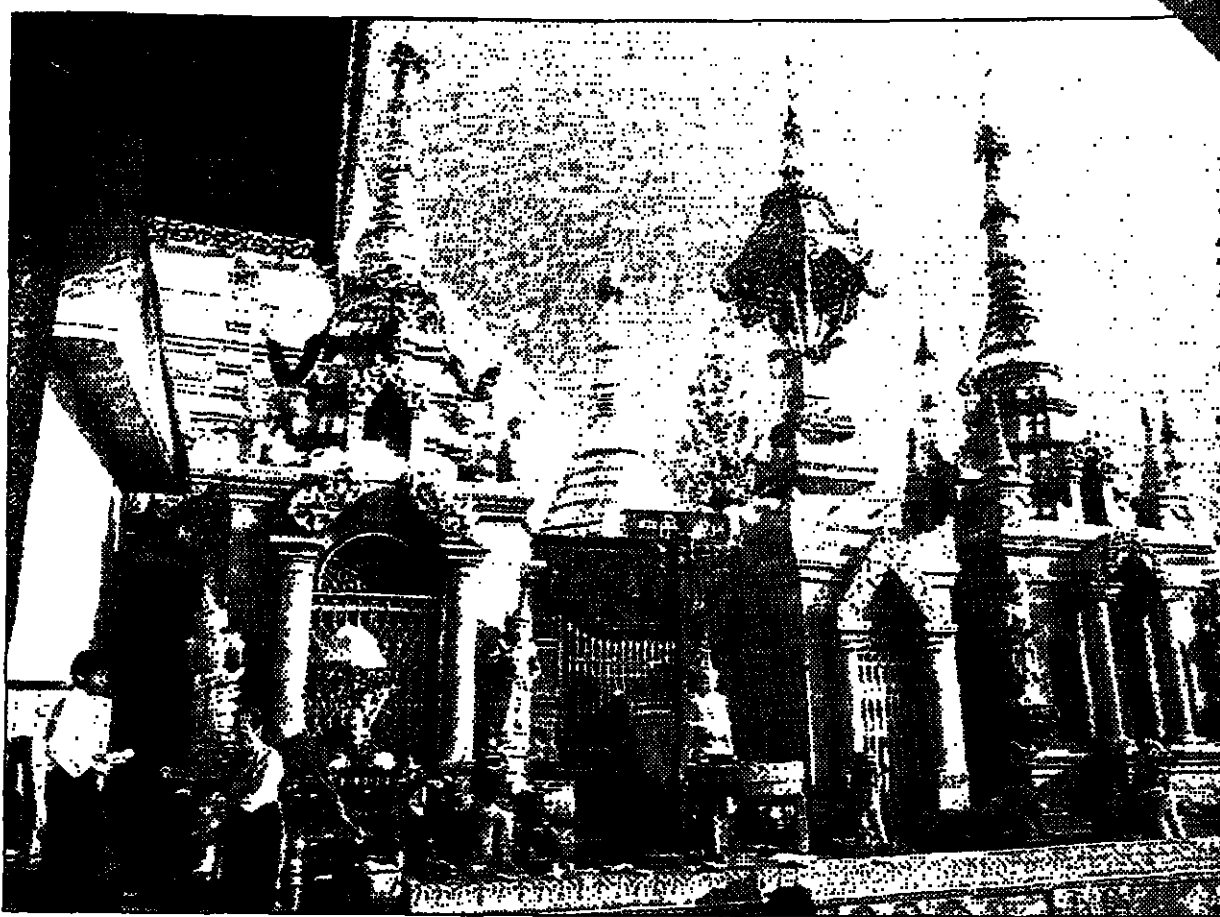
Grace and generosity met us wherever we went. Even though traveling with a child is highly recommended because "the Burmese love children" and would be less afraid to talk to a foreigner with a child, the graciousness seemed a cultural characteristic.

With only a week's time, we opted for the sanitized tourist zone and three sights easily reached by airplane (flights for children are free). The government had cleared the area of hints of its repression of ethnic insurgency. We were told to expect nothing but nice breezes, Buddhas, birds and bells. But whispers of discontent floated about.

Fish jumped in the water under our bed at the Viewpoint Floating Hotel, which stands over a tributary of Inle Lake. Nearby was reportedly the world's longest teak bridge.

On a trip down the river, our boat passed other boats of boys garishly decorated on the morning they were to be inducted as Buddhist novices.

At four and a half miles



Shwedagon temple in Rangoon, which the government renamed Yangon as the country shed its colonial past.

(seven kilometers), a sign promised, "You will see a beautiful lake when you have traveled half a mile from here." In the hazy morning, heading toward the floating markets and gardens and the wooden monastery with cats that jump through small hoops, life didn't seem like it could get any better.

Then the boat motor died, and my son needed a bathroom. The sun hammered down. People passed with adoring smiles — maybe we looked funny cowering under an umbrella, going nowhere. But the nervous youth manning the motor eventually beamed triumph.

IN THE CAT TEMPLE Louis Vuitton ads torn from magazines tacked to the posts depicted a refined woman riding in a long boat with the fabled leg-rowers of Inle, who paddle standing up with one leg twisted around the oar.

Mandalay offers less than its name conjures up. The world's biggest book,

five feet tall with 729 chiseled marble pages, and the Mandalay Marionettes are amusing enough. But watching the sun set from lifeguard-like chairs atop Mandalay Hill makes the trip worthwhile.

For years, no tourists were allowed entry to Burma. Now that its doors have been flung open, the people who support the international trade sanctions imposed on it discourage tourism; they see avoiding travel to Burma as helping in the struggle to bring down the ruling junta.

A lot of locals disagree. "People must come and see it for themselves," said a man of Indian descent who runs a vegetarian café and puppet shop in Mandalay. They should "talk with the ordinary people," he added. "If only the Burmese will know they haven't been forgotten."

On impulse, he drove us from Mandalay to the breathtaking ancient city of

Pagan, now Bagan, saying: "You are in my country. I want to make sure you have a nice time."

Were it not for the telephone wires streaking the landscape, Bagan would seem like a long step back in time. Four hours spent traveling on a horse-drawn cart around brown and terra-cotta temples and stupas, thousands of them, spread over a plain, were captivating.

A brief boat ride up the Irrawaddy (now Ayeyarwady) River, past the muted hues, explained why so many Burmese are inspired to paint in watercolor.

In Rangoon, little abstract art is found.

"We need development," said one of the few abstract artists.

"If a traveler comes to Burma," he added, "he will want to return."

Karen Emmons is a journalist based in Manila.

Savoring Seclusion in Skopelos Quiet Greek Island Is Known for Its 320 Churches

By Nick Stout

International Herald Tribune

SKOPELOS, Greece — Lawrence Durrell once quipped that when the Greek inhabitants of Skopelos suffer from insomnia, they count not sheep (for there aren't any on the island) but churches — about 320 at last reckoning. But Skopelos, the second largest island of the Sporades in the northern Aegean, is such a quiet place that it is hard to imagine why anyone couldn't fall asleep. In the cemetery-still hours of early afternoon, when the sun sends everyone to siesta, there is little else to do.

Not only are there no sheep on Skopelos, but there is also no airport, no Marriott, and, thankfully, no Club Med. Unlike so much of Greece, this island is also rather barren of archaeological treasures and therefore appeals more to "visitors" than to "tourists."

Apart from the summer photography festival, its main attractions are serenity and seclusion. July and August can be crowded, I'm told, but everything is relative. This is not Ibiza. If you want a really quiet island, Skopelos is surely the place.

Most visitors congregate in Skopelos town, the principal port and the only center of any real activity on the island. Soon after sunrise, local fishermen arrive at the harbor in their small wooden boats and prepare to sell their overnight catch to early-morning shoppers. Simultaneously, the oldest men in the village gather at their favorite café — unofficially off limits to women — for local philosophizing. By eight o'clock, children with backpacks are skipping to school through the narrow stone-paved streets, and the blocks of cafés along the waterfront are showing signs of life. Sit down for a coffee and you will probably be greeted with a smile and *kalimera* — good morning. People are friendly here. But find a shady spot, because already the sun is fierce.

Get your business done in the morning because by early afternoon the banks will be closed for the day. From about two to five o'clock the villages are steeped in stillness. Only the big cafés — with their parasols and padded chairs — show any activity. Apart from the beaches, they're the only refuge for visitors who would rather do something else, say, contemplate Kazantzakis, than mentally count churches in mid-afternoon.

By six o'clock the arts and crafts shops are open again, and the ferries that deposited groups of sunbathers in the morning are now departing again for the mainland or adjacent islands. Iced coffee, served in tall glasses, is the drink of the hour. The bustle keeps building, and by nightfall the bars and restaurants are all abuzz.

The island's single paved road, along the western coast, connects Skopelos



A fisherman in Skopelos town selling his catch.

town with the smaller community of Glossa at the northern end. The bus ride takes about an hour, with stops at various beach towns along the way. Glossa looks big on the map but is actually just a tiny maze of sloping walkways. The town of about 1,200 people — said to be pure-blooded islanders — rises steeply and overlooks the sea. The two-story houses, white-washed with a limestone mixture to keep the flees and lice away, are pretty to look at, but there's more human activity at the port, Loutraki, three kilometers away.

On the way to Glossa, you might stop at the ghost town of Ktima, abandoned in 1965 after an earthquake left it uninhabitable. It's an eerie experience, most of the deserted dwellings look like they were bombed in a war. But today some of the houses are being purchased and renovated — presumably by confirmed hermits — creating an interesting hodgepodge of glistening white structures colorfully draped in flowers but surrounded by rubble.

The beaches of Skopelos are not particularly spectacular, being more pebbly than sandy, but what's nice about them is their seclusion.

One of my favorites was Agnontas, a 10-minute bus ride outside Skopelos town. Go for a swim in the glass-clear water, watch the fishermen paint their boats, and have lunch at one of the traditional tavernas. Once you've tried the grilled *melanouri*, a chewy fish of the bream variety, you might not ever want to eat anything else. Why is it that although cucumbers and tomatoes look pretty much the

same everywhere, they never taste nearly as good as they do in Greece when served with a slice of feta cheese and those olives as big as prunes? (Speaking of prunes, this island is made of them. Have them for breakfast as a topping on real yogurt — the all-fart variety that you can slice with a knife.)

Closer to town is the beach on Stafylos, a bay named for the legendary son of Dionysus and Ariadne and the first king of the island. In 1936, the 3,500-year-old royal tomb of Stafylos was excavated here along with artifacts characteristic of Minoan civilization. Access to Stafylos beach requires a mild but not difficult trek up and down a rocky trail. On the other side of a small promontory lies the sandier Velanio beach, where bathing suits are optional.

At the tiny Glysteri beach, about five kilometers from town on the eastern shore, the single restaurant is worth visiting for its folklore exhibition. Among a host of items portraying traditional Greek island life are a "blower used to smoke out bees, making them dizzy so the beekeeper could take the honey," "Kannaniola — a big saw used to cut pines in the shipyards," and a "copper spoon to skim milk for making a kind of softcheese." There is also a campsite here. A nice way to get to Glysteri is to take a catque from the Skopelos port.



Village elders congregating for their morning coffee at their favorite café — normally an all-men affair.

The eastern side of the island is more rugged, with most of the terrain covered with pine forests, olive groves and lemon trees. The roads are not paved and are best navigated by motorbike. (Rental agencies abound.) The reason for making the effort is to visit the secluded monasteries. And, of course, there are all those churches that seem to pop up at every turn.

Whatever mark Dionysus, the god of wine, made in Stafylos, he did not pay much attention to the local drink. Skopelos wine, when you can get it, is rather weak and tasteless. My favorite alternative was *Vamvakia*, a rich red from the mainland that is pricey only by island

standards. Dinner menus look the same, but the end product can vary. I recommend the Molos taverna on the waterfront, or for a more elegant touch, The Garden, near the photography center.

Hotels of all categories, as well as private rooms and apartments, are plentiful. For a list, contact the Skopelos tourist office, (30) 424-23-220.

Daily ferries and hydrofoils depart for Skopelos from the mainland ports of Volos and Ag. Konstantinos, which are linked by bus with Athens. The entire trip can take up to six hours. Alternatively, fly from Athens to the nearby island of Skiathos and take a 45-minute hydrofoil to Skopelos.

Photography Festival Focuses on the Human Figure

By Nick Stout

International Herald Tribune

SKOPELOS, Greece — When some representatives of the Musée de l'Elysée in Lausanne came to Skopelos for a vacation a few summers ago, they were so charmed with the island and its people that they decided to return and hold a photo exhibition.

The Musée had sponsored other Mediterranean exhibitions. But in Skopelos it planted the seeds of something more permanent. The first exhibition, in 1994, was the foundation of what has turned into a major annual event. This weekend Skopelos opens its fifth summer photographic festival — a series of first-class exhibitions and workshops that will run through August.

Having already built a reputation for excellence in recent years with retrospectives of Robert Capa, Josef

Koudelka and other big names in the medium, the Skopelos festival this year focuses on the human body.

"Contemporary photographers never tire of the possible transformations of the body — into animal forms, into landscapes, into... the indescribable," writes William Ewing, director of the Musée de l'Elysée and author of the book "The Body," from which the exhibition draws inspiration.

The main exhibit, "The Body in the Mirror," comprising 130 contemporary images, is billed as an "exciting and provocative record of the camera's infatuation with the human figure."

Additionally, the "Icons of Narcissus" presents turn-of-the-century images from the Musée Nicéphore Niepce in Chalon-sur-Saône, France. A third show, provided by FRAC, a regional foundation in Alsace, shows how 23 modern fine-art photographers handle the subject.

The initial exhibition, in 1994, included a retrospective of Capa, featuring more than 130 wartime and other photos taken between 1932 and 1954. The event was successful, but some Greek photographers wondered why so much money was being spent to show foreign photographs instead of domestic talent.

So in 1995, the project turned inward and featured three prominent Greek photographers. This led the Culture Ministry to set up a committee to form a national policy on Greek photography. It resulted in the creation of the Photographic Center of Skopelos, a nonprofit organization to coordinate national and international exhibitions. John Demos, an accomplished photographer, was appointed director.

"We had to start completely from scratch," Demos recalls. "No space. Nothing. And the budget was extremely low." But he was determined.

For 1996, he put together the first

real festival, with a show centering on Eastern Europe. It included 178 images by Koudelka, the renowned Czech photographer best known for his documentation of the Soviet invasion of Prague and his essay on Gypsy life.

LAST year Demos called on the Greek-American Costa Manos to present his widely acclaimed 1962 book "A Greek Portfolio." Curiously, these images had never before been shown in Greece. He also commissioned the Aegean landscapes of the Swiss photographer Fred Boissonnas from 1900 to 1930 and Herbert List's images of Greek islands in the 1930s. All that in addition to 27 Greek contemporary photographers.

Demos now feels he has succeeded in creating a permanent attraction on Skopelos. The gala opening this weekend includes portfolio reviews of young photographers, late night open-

air projections and no doubt much schmoozing among curators and artists. A series of one-week workshops in Greek and English, most focusing on an aspect of the human form, will continue through August.

But Demos seems wary of letting the Skopelos festival grow too big. "I definitely want to differentiate it from the large festivals, such as Arles, where you can get lost seeing a great many exhibitions," he said. "I sometimes leave those with a sense of confusion as to what I have seen and what I have retained."

"I want young photographers and the rest of the public to go away richer. The Skopelos festival surely doesn't cover the historical span or even the contemporary span, but it gives an overview that people can play around with."

The Photographic Center of Skopelos, Greece. Tel.: +30 (0)424-24-121; Fax: +30 (0)424-24-231.

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

New Airports Without Borders

By Roger Collis
International Herald Tribune

BOOK a flight to Basel, Switzerland, or Mulhouse, France, and you'll arrive at the same airport — EuroAirport Basel-Mulhouse-Freiburg — right at the borders of Switzerland, France and Germany in the Upper Rhine Valley. (Flight guides list Basel and Mulhouse separately; unwitting travelers often ask about flights between the two.)

Four million people live within 60 minutes of the airport. The airport is 6.3 miles (about 10 kilometers) from Basel, 16 miles from Mulhouse and 46 miles from Freiburg in the southwestern corner of Germany. Zurich will be 45 minutes away when a new highway is completed.

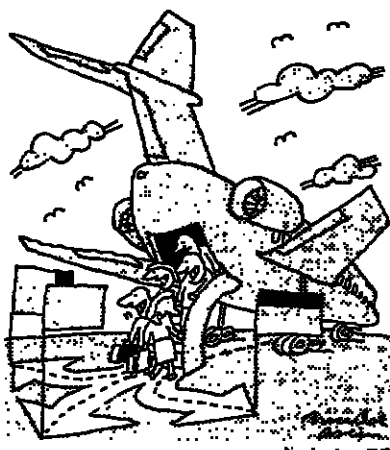
EuroAirport will serve nearly three million passengers this year (about 40 percent each from France and Switzerland and 20 percent from Germany) with 12 airlines currently offering more than 45 scheduled flights to 92 destinations in 25 countries.

The airport is home to Crossair — the regional subsidiary of Swissair — which plans to develop EuroAirport as a regional hub for people who wish to travel between, say, Nuremberg and Bilbao, or Dresden and Toulouse, thus saving time and avoiding the misery of changing planes at megahubs like Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Paris or Zurich, which give priority to long-haul connections.

"EuroCross" is a new strategy that provides 520 connections a day between 33 cities through EuroAirport with a "guaranteed" connecting time of 20 minutes. Crossair aims to have 1,000 daily connections between 48 European destinations by 2000.

GROWTH OF BUSINESS TRAVEL. Moritz Suter, president and chief executive of Crossair, in Basel, said: "We are seeing the biggest change in the history of Europe — the birth of a European economy with cross-participation of companies of all sizes in other countries. The growth of business travel in Europe is huge, much bigger than in the United States or Asia. Airlines in the European Regional Airlines Association carried 60 million passengers in 1997, 11 percent more than the year before. Crossair alone had 30 percent growth in passengers — 80 percent of them business travelers — in the first five months of this year. People are traveling like crazy to build the new Europe."

"You see people today traveling on



flying DC9s as a captain for Swissair. "We started with two part-time employees, my wife and myself," Suter said. "I was a part-time pilot on Swissair's payroll until 1982. The idea was to offer business travelers in small markets direct point-to-point links where they could save time. Our first flight from Zurich to Nuremberg in 1978 took one hour as an alternative to going via Frankfurt, which took three and a half hours."

Crossair today flies to 81 European destinations with a fleet of 80 planes consisting of 33-seat Saab 340 turboprops, 50-seat Saab 2000 turboprops and 97-seat Avro RJ jets. The company carried 4.7 million passengers in 1997 — 19 percent more than the previous year — and made a net profit of 43.2 million Swiss francs (about \$28 million).

Small planes operating frequent flights on "thin" routes are key ingredients in Crossair's success. Crossair can break even with a 42 percent load factor, which means that you're starting to make money with only 15 passengers in a 33-seat Saab 340.

THE EuroAirport is an intercultural experience. It is built on French soil and run by a kind of public joint venture between France and Switzerland with board members from each country along with "representatives" from Germany — a fast-growing sector of the airport's business. There is a nonstop Franco-Swiss frontier within the airport, which apparently can be shifted depending on how many departure gates are needed on either side. The Eurobar, which straddles the frontier, allows you to pay for drinks in French or Swiss francs depending on which side you're standing, served by the same bartender. There is a restaurant — a very good one incidentally — that offers entirely different menus, with prices to match, on the French and Swiss sides, reflecting the culinary cultures, with the food coming from the same kitchen.

Whether you use the French or Swiss side of the airport depends, of course, where you're heading. But it may be a good idea to compare taxi and car rental prices in French and Swiss francs. And a French taxi is likely to cost a lot less than a Swiss taxi. You may like the idea of taking a French taxi to Germany or Switzerland.

Crossair has plans for 50 new services from EuroAirport to destinations such as Warsaw, Budapest, Athens, Ankara, Bologna, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Glasgow, Oporto, Trieste and Moscow.

GOOD TRAVEL DEALS



BRITISH AIRWAYS/ QANTAS

Asia

BA and Qantas have teamed up to offer a pan-Asian airpass for up to 27,700 kilometers of travel. Destinations include Beijing, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Taipei, Manila, Bangkok, Saigon, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore and Jakarta. The pass includes two domestic sectors in Australia and is valid for one year. Business class costs \$2,905 and economy class, \$1,116.

BRITISH AIRWAYS

Britain to Australia

Round-trip fare of £475 (\$790) from London Heathrow to Perth, Melbourne, Adelaide or Cairns. One stop allowed in Bangkok or Singapore in each direction. Minimum stay of seven days and travel must be completed by Aug. 31. Travelers: (44-171) 938-3939.

EMIRATES

Europe/Middle East/Asia

Free round-trip ticket when you buy three round-trips in first or business class. Free round-trip economy ticket when you buy one round-trip in first or economy. Some conditions apply.

GULF AIR

London to Kathmandu

Round-trip for £405 (\$675) with four months maximum stay. One stopover per round-trip allowed in Abu Dhabi, Muscat, Bahrain or Doha for £28 extra. Departures from July 5 to Aug. 14. Travelers: (44-171) 938-3939.

KLM/NORTHWEST

Asia-Pacific to United States/Europe

Frequent-flyer members who make two round-trips in first or business class to the United States or Europe automatically earn a free flight to either destination. Those flying once to the United States or Europe earn a free flight to Hawaii or other destinations within Asia. Until Sept. 30.

THAI AIRWAYS

Asia

Discounted packages for travel within Southeast Asia, including Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. Out of Indonesia, two stopovers are available for \$464, three for \$567. From the Philippines, ticket prices start at \$515 for two stopovers.

GOLDEN TULIP HOTELS

Worldwide

Summer discounts of up to 60 percent off published rates at 150 Golden Tulip hotels and Tulip Inns. Until Aug. 31.

GRAND HYATT

Hong Kong

"Privilege Plan" rate of 2,050 Hong Kong dollars (\$264) for a garden-view room includes airport limo transfers, American buffet breakfast for two, free local calls and no surcharge for overseas calls. Until July 5.

HOLIDAY INN

Europe/Middle East/Africa

"Summer Special" rates at 230 hotels from \$53 per room per night for up to two adults and two children 12 and under sharing their parents' room. Breakfast is included. Kids 12 and under eat free. Until Sept. 12.

HYATT

Worldwide

Hyatt "Great Deal" promotion can save up to 50 percent on "superior" rooms at participating properties. Until Sept. 15.

INTER-CONTINENTAL

Asia-Pacific

"Double Options" added-value program offers guests paying any published rate at 27 hotels the choice of two of the following: upgrade to a junior suite or Club Inter-Continental; a second room at 50 percent discount; double mileage or points with participating airlines. Extended until Sept. 15.

MERIDIEN HOTELS & RESORTS

Worldwide

"Summer Passport" promotion offers up to 50 percent off published rates for minimum stay of two nights. Until Aug. 31.

SHANGRI-LA

Singapore

Summer package rates start at 299 Singapore dollars (\$175) a night for a single garden-wing room; singles in the valley wing cost 329 dollars. Surcharge of 30 dollars a night for double occupancy. Until Sept. 30.

SUMMIT HOTELS & RESORTS

Worldwide

Discounts of up to 65 percent off rack rates at 70 hotels in Europe, Asia, Africa and North America. Until Sept. 30.

Although the IHT carefully checks these offers, please be forewarned that some travel agents may be unaware of them, or unable to book them.

RECORDINGS

Take Your Own Noise for a Musical Holiday

PARIS — When students of the composer John Cage complained about the inconvenience of a heavy downpour after a class, he advised them to "listen to the raindrops" instead. Cage considered all noise, even coughs during concerts, to be potentially musical if listened to with a musical ear.

He was wrong, at least in retrospect. He did not anticipate escalating pain thresholds. This is the Alkaline Age. Summer vacations are now as much an escape from the pollution of ever-mounting workaday battery-powered decibel counts as from anything else. Just the leakage from earphones can be enough to blow neighbor-

ing passengers away in the Metro. Small talk over cellular phones competes with super-bass-advanced techno, and the more banal the subjects or the sounds, the louder they are. Rock musicians wear earplugs to avoid self-inflicted deafness. Listen to the raindrops indeed.

That said, take the offensive. Going on vacation? Bring your own noise. And have a nice summer.

• WYNTON MARSALIS. "The Midnight Blues" (Columbia): Is too much of a good thing really possible? "Good" is so rare to begin with, certainly this good. Subtitled "Standard Time, Vol. 5," this is a gem, a classic, a monument to good taste. Marsalis's texture, technique, soul and his melodic sense have never been so good. And the production is superb. But an unrelenting ballad mode with lush strings for 74 minutes is too much fine and mellow. Increasingly aware of boredom seeping in, you wonder how this can be. Listen for yourself.

• JACKY TERRASSON. "Alive" (Blue Note): A lick is a musical tic, a mannerism like somebody who says "dig?" or "you see" every other sentence. It can be a quotation — Dexter Gordon had his favorite phrase from "Stranger in Paradise" — a

cliché to fall back on when all else fails. But licks can also be original, like mini-compositions. And as with the spoken word, musical options remain potentially as endless as the number of minds dealing with them. Terrasson, for one, is far from exhausted.

• JOE ZAWINUL. "World Tour" (Cream/Sony, 2 CDs): Almost three decades ago, Zawinul helped give birth to fusion jazz with Weather Report. The style boomed both creatively and commercially. Now that fusion is stale and chasing past glory, billed as "The Zawinul Syndicate" and kicked by the remarkable drummer Paco Sery from Ivory Coast, Zawinul continues to boom using basically the same vocabulary and hardware. His music never had much if anything to do with marketability or the lack of it. He is a virtuoso of the synthesizer who just says what he has to say. At the age of 66, he hasn't said it all yet. This tour was in 1997.

• KEITH JARRETT. "Tokyo 96" (ECM): Another live performance album, this is another proof that the 1990s have been far from a musical bust. Any objective listener with an educated ear must at least accept the possibility that for much of the decade the Keith Jarrett Standards Trio (Gary Peacock, bass; Jack De Johnette, drums) has been a candidate for the best

jazz band in the world award.

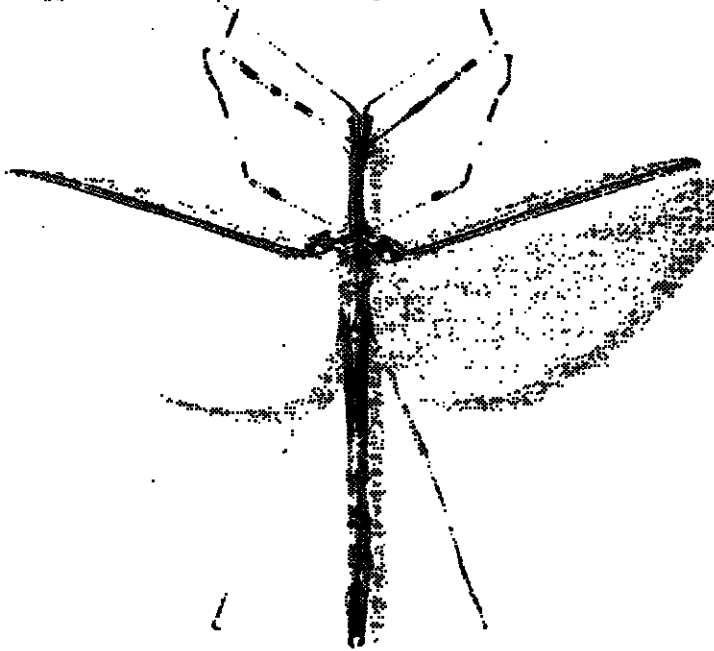
• CINDY BLACKMAN. "In the Now" (Highnote Records): A drummer and a composer with a wide musical range, Blackman is as comfortable being Lenzy Kravitz's accompanist as she is here with Ravi Coltrane, Jacky Terrasson and Ron Carter. From "Happy House" by Ornette Coleman to Kravitz's "Let Love Rule" via her own title song, abstraction compliments time and the reverse.

• AKIRA SATO. "Cooler Heads Prevail" (Alula Records): First, know that this album was made by a "brilliant Japanese banjoist with a split-level passion for the fiery breakdowns of southern Appalachia" who lives in North Carolina. Listen more than once. Accompanying instruments include peany-whistle, a tabla, mandolin, slide guitar, a koto, uilleann pipes, synthesizer, a Moroccan frame drum and "backwards analog tape." "A Native American chant cascades over a bouncy Irish melody." A rollicking jig bumps headlong into a crescendo of female Bulgarian vocals. Such blurs and more take world music to the edge of self-parody. Trouble is it sounds so good.

Mike Zwerin/IHT

17 juin - 20 septembre 1998

étrenature



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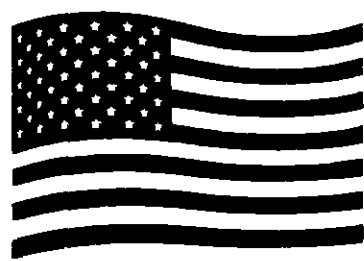
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MOVIE GUIDE

COUSIN BETTE

Directed by Des McAnuff. U.S.
Revenge is a dish best served in silk stockings, as Honoré de Balzac's indignant heroine demonstrates with unbounded relish in "Cousin Bette." Adapted from Balzac's 1847 novel by the Tony-winning director Des McAnuff, the movie has its saucy scenery, but by and large the piece is clumsy and conventional. Like "Les Misérables" and "The Man in the Iron Mask," two other recent adaptations of the classics, the movie portrays the Gallic ruling class as a pack of corseted nineties and snuff-punching boobs. (For a more accurate depiction, see the chilling French costume drama "Ridicule.") In any case, the upper crust is crumbling and the rabble is roused. An uprising is in the offing, but the idle rich are simply too self-absorbed to notice. The Hulots, the title character's stingy relatives, are undoubtedly the most clueless of this sorry lot: ripe for the machinations of Jessica Lange's pruny and spiteful Bette noire. Nobody ever felt quite as sorry for herself as Bette, who apparently sat in the chandlers while her prettier cousin, Adeline (Geraldine Chaplin), was groomed to marry well. Unfortunately, Adeline married Hector (Hugh Laurie), a philanderer who squandered much of the family fortune on wine, women and, yes, song. Nevertheless, Bette is more than ready to accept Hector's proposal after Adeline dies in the film's opening scenes. But to Bette's dismay, Hector isn't proposing marriage. He wants her to manage the house and counsel his marriageable daughter, Hortense (Kelly Macdonald). Now, nothing can save the Hulots from their cousin's vengeance. And Bette can give scheming Marquise de Merteuil of "Dangerous Liaisons" some lessons in pulling the wings off butterflies. McAnuff and writers Lynn Siefert and Susan Tarr quickly rationalize the justice of Bette's vengeance, although the bitter spinster is hardly a sympathetic character nor are the hapless Hulots so easily reviled. With the exception of bawdy music hall scenes, the overall mood is as cold as a cobblestone and as drab as the protagonist's mummy-inspired wardrobe. It stands to reason that McAnuff, a stage director making his screen debut, would be more at home with the showgirls and backstage jinks of the film's theatrical setting. Laurie and Macdonald fare well enough as the persuasively feckless Hulots. Poor Bob Hoskins, however, is ridiculously miscast as the prosperous and lecherous mayor of Paris. Mayor McCheese is more like it. (Rita Kempley, WP)

I WENT DOWN

Directed by Paddy Breathnach. Ireland.
Fresh out of prison, having served time for someone else's crime, laconic Git Hydes (Peter McDonald, a quietly attention-getting newcomer) finds himself in new trouble and the beguilingly bad company of Bunny Kelly (Brendan Gleeson). Bunny is a great big baby of a gangster, as memorable for his sweet tooth as for his wildly unhelpful instructions to Git on how to use a gun. Bunny is also the sort to pull into a gas station and face the embarrassment of not being able to open the tank of his stolen car. As played with boisterous flamboyance by Gleeson, whose starring performance in "The General" was one of the brighter lights at this year's Cannes film festival, Bunny is garrulous, colorful and wrongheaded, a character with a capital C. When Git unwittingly turns the headman of a Dublin crime boss named Tom French (Tony Doyle), he finds himself roped into teamwork with Bunny in "I Went Down," a convoluted but dull, sharply etched story of an Irish gangland feud. Beyond the faces that both have been ditched by the women in their lives and both are under the thumb of Tom French, these two reluctant partners have little in common. But they get to know and influence each other during the course of this tartly written movie, which has proved to be Ireland's most successful independent film. "I Went Down" owes much of its novelty to steering clear of Irish movie stereotypes. As directed by Paddy Breathnach and written by Conor McPherson, "I Went Down" is essentially a four-man comedy of errors with a wry twist. The fourth principal is Frank Grogan (Peter Caffrey), whom Tom French wants to find in the worst way. The main plot device is sending Bunny and Git off to find Frank, but "I Went Down" is too deliberately knotty to let any such mission have an easy outcome. Instead, the four characters cross paths and swap small talk that remains interesting even when it's not easily comprehended. (Janet Maslin, NYT)

ARTS GUIDE

BRITAIN

Edinburgh
National Gallery of Scotland, tel: (131) 332-2266, open daily. To Sept. 20: "Effigies & Ecstasies: Roman Baroque Sculpture and Design in the Age of Bernini." The exhibition is devoted to Gian Lorenzo Bernini (1598-1680) and to his contemporaries, including his rival in sculpture Alessandro Algardi.

London
Royal Academy of Arts, tel: (171) 300-8000, open daily. To Oct. 4: "Chagall: Love and the Stage." Focuses on the eight years Chagall (1887-1985) spent in Russia between 1914 and 1922 and around the mural paintings he created for the State Yiddish Theater in Moscow.

FRANCE

Nice
Musée d'Art Moderne et d'Art Contemporain, tel: 04-93-62-61-62, closed Tuesdays. To Nov. 22: "Robert Indiana: Retrospective 1968-1998." In the early 1960s, the American painter (born 1928) created sculpture assemblages and developed his style of vivid color surfaces, involving letters, words and numbers. He became known for silk-screen prints, posters and sculptures that took the word LOVE as their theme. The exhibition brings together paintings, drawings and etchings, as well as the monumental sculptures of the 1980s and '90s.

Paris
Champ de Mars, tel: 01-53-41-10-09, July 10, 8 PM. The three tenors pursue their tradition of singing together to celebrate highly publicized sports events, this time the World Cup. Accompanied by the Orchestre de Paris under James Levine, Jose Carreras, Plácido Domingo and Luciano Pavarotti sing in what is announced as a new repertoire.

GERMANY

Berlin
Allied Museum, tel: (30) 818-1-999-91, closed Wednesdays. A new museum in the heart of the former U.S. military sector. It celebrates the changing role of the Western Allies, who came as occupying powers, then were protectors against Stalinism, and finally helped shape modern Germany into a democratic nation. Many of the displays are of a military nature.

Hannover
Kestner Gesellschaft, tel: (511) 70-12-00, closed Mondays. To Sept. 6: "Messages in Stone." Approximately 50 monolithic sculptures and stone monuments from Indonesian islands.

GREECE

Epidauros
Musical July '98. Tel: (1) 728-2000. Every Friday and Saturday in July, the small theater of ancient



Bernini sculptures are on view in Edinburgh.

Epidauros is the backdrop for miscellaneous concerns: Greek and Flaminio music (July 3-4); Stravinsky's "The Soldier" (July 10-11); a piano recital by the Canadian pianist Alain Lefevre (July 17-18); Maria Farantouri accompanied by the Berliner Instrumentalisten ensemble sings selections from Mikis Theodorakis's music (July 24), and the Greek composer's symphonic music ends the festivities on July 25.

ITALY

Rome
American Academy, tel: (06) 584-6425, closed Mondays. To July 12: "1998 Annual Exhibition." Art, architecture and design works by the winners of the Rome Prize and the Fulbright Fellowship in Fine Arts.

JAPAN

Kyoto
National Museum of Modern Art, tel: (75) 761-4111, closed Mondays. To July 26: "Assessing Textile: Contemporary British Textile Art." Nearly 50 years have passed since textile art started to assert itself in contemporary art. British textile artists, along with Polish and American artists, participated quite early in the movement, producing outstanding works. The exhibition introduces 15 artists with their recent works and presents an overview of contemporary British textile art.

www.momak.go.jp

OSAKA

Symphony Hall, tel: (06) 453-6000. July 3: The Israel Chamber Orchestra conducted by Philippe Entremont, performs Beethoven's Overture to "Die Geschöpfe des

Swiss artist who strongly influenced the first generation of Spanish abstract painters in the 1950s and '60s.

www.offcampus.es/
museo.thyssen-bornemisza

SWITZERLAND

Geneva
Musée Barbier-Mueller, tel: (22) 312-02-70, open daily. To Sept. 15: "Pissarro l'Ancien." Works by Pissarro that show similarities with other artists. The works are paralleled with items from the African and Oceanian collection of the museum.

UNITED STATES

Atlanta
High Museum of Art, tel: (404) 733-4437, closed Mondays. To Sept. 19: "Roy DeCarava: A Retrospective." The exhibition of 150 photographs is devoted to the work of the American photographer (born 1919), from his pictures of daily life in Harlem, through the civil rights protests of the 1960s, and the portraits of jazz greats.

New York
Museum of Modern Art, tel: (212) 708-9400, closed Wednesdays. To Oct. 6: "Alexander Rodchenko, 1891-1956." Charts the Russian artist's career from his leadership of the Moscow avant-garde to the marginalization of his art under Stalin's dictatorship. Includes paintings, sculptures, drawings, collages, design and photography. The exhibition will travel to Düsseldorf and Stockholm. Also, continuing To Oct. 13: "Bonnard." Nearly 100 paintings by the French painter (1867-1947) who reconfigured pictorial space to convey emotions.

www.moma.org

JAPANESE TOUR

Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. Orchestra members and soloists of the Viennese orchestra will travel to several cities. Works by Schubert, Brahms, Krommer and Mozart will be performed in Tokyo (Tokyo Opera City Concert Hall, July 7) and Sapporo (Sapporo Art Park Outdoor Stage, July 12); a program of Schubert, Beethoven, Weber and Dvorak quartets will be offered in Sapporo (Concert Hall, July 14) and Iwamizawa (Bunka Center, July 18) while Irma Vallecillo, pianist, will play Beethoven and Francaix with the orchestra in Chitose Shimin (Bunka Center, July 14) and Sapporo (Concert Hall, July 18).

CLOSING SOON

July 5: "La Scoperta del Barocco Italiano." Brings together 17th- and 18th-century Italian paintings. Pinacoteca Nazionale, Sale delle Belle Arti, Bologna, Italy. July 5: "Prints by Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec" at Henri Riviere. New Otani Art Museum, Tokyo. July 7: "Sakhi: Friend and Messenger in Rajput Love Paintings." Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, Washington.

SPAIN

Madrid
Thyssen-Bornemisza, tel: (91) 420-39-44, closed Mondays. To Oct. 12: "Paul Klee, 1879-1940." More than 130 works by the

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INTERNATIONAL

Jakarta Lists Nearly Half Of People at Poverty Line

Reuters
JAKARTA — Indonesia said Thursday that almost half of its 200 million people will not be able to afford food or other necessities by the end of the year because of the crippling economic crisis.

The central statistics bureau chief, Suigito Suwito, said at a news conference that 95.8 million people, about 48 percent of the population, would be living below the poverty line by the end of the year. "Some time ago we were told by international experts we were a candidate to become an Asian tiger," he said. "Now we are not even a cat. Maybe we are just rats now."

He said almost 80 million people, or about 40 percent of the population, were currently unable to afford food and other basic needs.

"In terms of percentage points, we are back to 1976," he said, adding that the numbers of the poor had increased.

The World Bank said last month that 50 million Indonesians would return to poverty because of the crisis. Asked to explain the discrepancy in the figures, Mr. Suwito said he did not know how the bank had made its calculations. He denied that the government was inflating the figure to obtain more aid from international agencies.

Indonesia defines the poverty line as being able to afford 2,100 calories per day per person along with minimum nonfood items such as education, health, housing and clothes.

Based on the bureau's calculation, the poverty line is currently defined as 52,470 rupiah (\$3.6) per person per month or 227,720 rupiah for a family of 4.34 persons in a city and 4.28 persons in a village.

Mr. Suwito blamed the economic crisis, with the rupiah losing more than 80 percent of its value against the dollar since last July.

At this time last year, Indonesia had a per capita income of about \$1,000 a year and only 11.3 percent of its population was defined as below the poverty line.

He also said the 1997 drought due to the El Niño weather phenomenon had ruined the country's agricultural production for two years. El Niño is an unusual warming of sea temperatures that affects global weather patterns.

"While our agriculture sector was hit by El Niño, our formal sector was hit by currency woes," Mr. Suwito said. "We are really trapped in a mess."

In order to cope with the crisis, the government, in accord with the International Monetary Fund, has built a social safety net fund totaling 7.5 percent of gross domestic product to support the poor.

The government said it was formulating several schemes to alleviate suffering. One of these was to provide subsidized rice at 1,000 rupiah per kilogram to the worst affected, he said. Rice prices currently range between 2,000 and 3,000 rupiah per kilogram.

On Tuesday, the government said it was raising the minimum wage by an average of 15 percent across the nation, reversing an April decision to freeze wages at current levels.

REBUKE: Hubbell Freed of Tax Charges

Continued from Page 1

the Clintons', dating from their days in Little Rock, Arkansas; he is also a former law partner of Mrs. Clinton's.

While the pressure has similarly been eased for Mrs. McDougal, who has refused to answer questions before Mr. Starr's Arkansas grand jury and was sent to jail by Mr. Starr to force her testimony, her knowledge of the Clintons' interests is not as wide-ranging as Mr. Hubbell's.

Mrs. McDougal, a former business associate of the Clintons' from Arkansas, was freed from prison last month for health reasons.

Given the protracted, seesaw nature of the four-year legal combat between Mr. Starr and the president, it would be perilous to view any single development in the complex web of the independent counsel's investigation as decisive.

And Judge Robertson, although he wrote a careful opinion, was challenging some contrary findings by other judges, and is, after all, only a district judge.

"The way you have to look at this kind of investigation is like a trial where both sides have their ups and downs," said Theodore Boutsinos Jr., a litigator at the Washington law firm of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher.

Mr. Boutsinos, who was a member of President Ronald Reagan's legal team in the Iran-contra investigation, added, "It's impossible to draw sweeping conclusions from what happens on a particular day."

Judge Robertson's decision was the

UN Keeps Libya Sanctions

Reuters
UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Security Council on Thursday maintained without change sanctions imposed on Libya since 1992 for failing to extradite two men accused in the 1988 bombing of a Pan Am airliner over Lockerbie, Scotland, which killed 270 people. The Organization of African Unity decided last month that its members would no longer comply with the sanctions from September if the Security Council refused to agree at its latest review to the suspects' being tried in a third country. Diplomats said no such agreement was made.



Hillary Clinton, the president and Chelsea Clinton enjoying a cruise Thursday on China's Li River.

Mrs. Clinton Attends Jewish Temple Sanctification

By Seth Faison
 New York Times Service

SHANGHAI — There was a time, earlier this century, when Jews flocked to Shanghai. Though traces of their lives are mostly buried or lost, one prominent relic has been revived.

In a modest ceremony Wednesday, timed to coincide with a visit by the American first lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton, an American rabbi sanctified the Ohel Rachel temple with a Torah carried from New York, restoring a symbol of Jewish faith that had been neglected for decades.

Thanking the people of Shanghai for taking in so many persecuted Jews when about 20,000 of them fled here from Europe during World War II, Rabbi Arthur Schneier said he also hoped the synagogue would now be protected from a wrecker's ball. Four other synagogues have disappeared in recent years.

The authorities in Shanghai have not yet agreed to let the temple be used again as a place of worship by the 200-plus members of Shanghai's expatriate Jewish community.

Doing so anytime soon may be difficult, because the Chinese govern-

ment, which supervises religious worship tightly, does not include Judaism among the five officially recognized religions: Protestant Christianity, Catholicism, Islam, Buddhism and Taoism.

Jews hold a special place in the history of Shanghai. Several Jewish families moved here in the late 19th century and went on to dominate the real estate, securities and banking businesses.

Eventually, tycoons with names like Sassoon, Kadoorie and Hardoon were among the city's most prominent residents.

Six synagogues were built — including Ohel Rachel, named for the

CLINTON: Pledge of Help in Hong Kong

Continued from Page 1

Despite having lived in Britain and America for much of his life, Mr. Tung is not known as a champion of democracy. In his remarks at the banquet, he pointedly reminded Mr. Clinton that Hong Kong was a Chinese city. "The fact is, we are Chinese and were brought up in Chinese tradition and values," he said.

On Friday, Mr. Clinton will be able to sample the new Hong Kong with a hectic series of meetings and appearances that will bring him in contact with newly elected politicians, both friendly and hostile to Beijing.

James Steinberg, the deputy assistant to the president for national security affairs, said the Clinton administration wanted to demonstrate that the United States "continues to be active and involved" and concerned about preserving Hong Kong's autonomy and strengthening democracy there.

But the White House has landed in a minor tempest over a meeting with Hong Kong's most prominent pro-democracy leader, Martin Lee. Mr. Clinton is scheduled to meet alone with Mr. Lee on Friday, a move likely to displease Beijing. But the White House has barred press coverage of the meeting, except for

a photographer, and will issue no public statements afterward.

Mr. Steinberg said the restrictions were "normal practice" when Mr. Clinton meets with opposition leaders. Mr. Lee's aides said the White House was seeking to assuage the Chinese, and had originally balked at a one-on-one meeting, even though Mr. Lee has met Mr. Clinton before in the Oval Office.

If true, the White House may have ended up inking both sides. Mr. Lee said he found the decision "very odd, because it seems to me that President Clinton's whole visit to China has been televised."

"Why does he stop with me?" he asked.

After that meeting, Mr. Clinton will sit down with a group of Hong Kong leaders, including Mr. Lee and three other popularly elected legislators.

Before flying to Hong Kong Thursday night, Mr. Clinton spoke on the dire environmental problems confronting China.

With the spectacular limestone peaks of the southern city of Guilin as a backdrop, Mr. Clinton said that five of the world's 10 most polluted cities were in China and that virtually every body of water in the country was tainted with human and industrial waste. But, he said, China did not have to sacrifice its environment to continue to build its economy.

He urged China to build more energy-efficient cars, homes and factories. The alternative, he said, was further environmental degradation and ultimately, slower economic growth.

The president, addressing a small, carefully screened audience at a park in Guilin, one of China's most popular tourist destinations, said that not long ago American cities were choked with smog and many of its urban waterways were seriously polluted.

To help China address its environmental problems, Mr. Clinton announced a \$50 million Export-Import Bank loan to pay for clean energy projects, a contract to develop methane gas from coalfields and American assistance in promoting renewable energy sources.

PACIFIC: Beleaguered Governments Meet Asia's Cries of Protest With New Crackdowns

Continued from Page 1

protests and strikes over layoffs and company restructurings pushed by the government of President Kim Dae Jung, prosecutors issued arrest orders Wednesday for 82 employees of five weak banks who obstructed their banks' being taken over by stronger ones. The government has also threatened to get tough with strikers.

In recent weeks, police in Malaysia have broken up or barred several anti-government demonstrations over the deteriorating economy and water shortages. Opposition political parties call it a crackdown on civil liberties.

Analysts said that other governments in the region — especially those with an authoritarian bent, such as China, Vietnam, Singapore, and the Hong Kong administration — are also likely to maintain or strengthen political controls in the name of economic recovery.

They said that increasing government nervousness is the result of soaring unemployment, interest rates and prices.

These are having the most serious impact in Indonesia, South Korea and Thailand, but they threaten to spread to China, the Philippines and Malaysia and unsettle even places like Japan, Hong

Kong and Singapore, which were previously thought largely immune to the contagion.

"The collapse of economic prosperity in Asia will threaten the basis for political stability across the region," said three specialists writing in the summer issue of *Survival*, a publication of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London. "The crisis will have profound effects on the political and social cohesion of key Asian states. The fundamental tenet of Asian political leadership is now at risk: the promise to deliver unending economic growth and material benefits to the people."

The authors said that, as a result of the economic trouble, "the uneven, yet promising, move to greater political freedom and participation in much of Asia may now be at risk. Social cohesion and domestic discipline have moved to the top of the agenda for the region's leaders."

Antara, quoting Information Minister Yunus Yosfiah, said that the new laws in Indonesia would require demonstrators to notify the police 24 hours before holding a public gathering and to report its location, route, duration and aims, as well as the name and address of the organizing body. Written permission

would be required for gatherings exceeding 100 people, it added.

"If these new laws are passed, hopefully we can distinguish between those who are exercising democracy and those who are fomenting unrest," said A. A. Baramuli, an adviser to President B. J. Habibie.

Since riots and student-led protests forced an end to the 32-year-led President Suharto in May, Mr. Habibie's government has been struggling to stem economic collapse in the face of almost daily demonstrations over such issues as workers' rights, food prices, alleged corruption among officials and the status of the disputed territory of East Timor.

On Thursday, Indonesia's leading independent trade union suspended all planned demonstrations. "Following many requests from the public and entrepreneurs, we have called off all planned demonstrations for the time being," said the head of the Indonesian Labor Welfare Union, Muchtar Pakpahan. He was recently released from prison by the Habibie government.

The World Bank has warned that 20 million Indonesians are likely to lose their jobs, and 50 million — one-quarter of the population — face a return to poverty because of the economic crisis.

Government projections are much worse, warning that up to 95 million people could face a return to poverty.

In South Korea, 1.5 million people have lost their jobs, with many thousands more joining their ranks each week. In Thailand, the army of jobless has reached 2.7 million, up from 1.8 million at the end of 1997, according to government figures.

Government assistance and foreign aid are helping to alleviate the impact of rising unemployment and poverty, but officials fear that the scale of the problem, especially in Indonesia, far outstrips available resources.

In Thailand, Lee Dilokvilas, an economist at Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok, said: "If social unrest erupts — and it might — the impact will counter everything that the government has done to solve the country's problems."

Analysts said that the main political risk facing Thailand was the possibility that the coalition government of Prime Minister Chuan Leekpai might fall.

"The risk is that we might find ourselves with a new government that might roll back reforms," said Bruce Gale, manager in Singapore of Political and Economic Risk Consultancy Ltd.

Tripp Still on Stand Before Grand Jury On Lewinsky Tapes

Agence France-Presse

WASHINGTON — Linda Tripp continued her testimony Thursday in the Monica Lewinsky sex and perjury investigation.

She dodged reporters as she arrived at the federal courthouse where the independent counsel, Kenneth Starr, is investigating allegations that Monica Lewinsky, a former White House intern, had sex with Mr. Clinton and was urged to lie about it.

The 48-year-old Pentagon employee, who first testified on Tuesday, was expected to be asked why she recorded her conversations with Ms. Lewinsky, who began as a White House intern in 1995 at age 21. Mr. Clinton and Ms. Lewinsky have issued sworn statements for another legal case in which they denied the affair.

But in the tapes that Mrs. Tripp turned over to Mr. Starr, Ms. Lewinsky reportedly describes having sex with Mr. Clinton in his White House study, and expresses frustration that the relationship was not progressing as she had hoped.

Mr. Starr is considering possible perjury charges against Mr. Clinton and Ms. Lewinsky, and is looking at allegations that Mr. Clinton bought Ms. Lewinsky's silence by helping her get a job.

AIRBUS: USAirways Deal Is a Coup for European Plane Maker

Continued from Page 1

which the two plane makers provide confirmed order data. Boeing had 242 orders for the year, while Airbus had 218 orders.

"Boeing has been in such disarray with ramping up its production and they may not have been as aggressive on price as they have been in the past," said William Fiala, an analyst with Edward Jones & Co. "Boeing's stumble has really opened the door for Airbus for their goal of 50 percent market share."

USAirways made a firm order for seven aircraft, plus seven options and an additional 16 reserve spots for future deliveries that it could turn into firm orders.

First deliveries will begin in late 1999. The airline plans to use the planes, which feature Airbus "fly-by-wire" all-electronic cockpits, on trans-Atlantic routes such as Philadelphia to Rome or to Gatwick Airport near London.

Future destinations could include Athens, Brussels, Manchester or Zurich, the airline said.

The A330 can carry up to 335 passengers in a dual-class configuration with a range of up to 5,000 nautical miles, making them ideal for the popular East Coast to Europe routes. But USAirways said it would probably configure the planes with three classes of seating and a maximum of 278 passengers.

Mr. Wolf said that he chose the A330

for its range and slightly larger capacity than Boeing's 767. Some industry analysts speculated that Airbus was probably more competitive on pricing, as Boeing has been backing away from some deals to maintain its margins in the face of financial stress incurred last year from its production problems.

"I think the USAir order was essentially preconfigured when they made the long-term commitment to Airbus on the A320s," said Bankers Trust analyst Wolfgang Demisch. "I did not think it was a surprise."

Mr. Demisch said he thought there was an internal battle at Boeing over how aggressively to compete for the upcoming British Airways order.

High-Level U.S. Visit Planned

A high-level U.S. mission will leave Washington for Nigeria over the weekend and meet with General Abubakar on July 7, Reuters reported from Washington, quoting the State Department spokesman.

"The purpose of the visit is to offer our support for the new leadership, recent release of political prisoners and to discuss steps we think could facilitate the transition to democratic civilian government in Nigeria," the spokesman, James Rubin, said.

U.S. Privatize Nuclear
 Linking Ahead
 From 1997
 W
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By Peter Passell
New York Times Service

"Privatization is a foreign policy disaster waiting to happen," argued Richard Falkenrath, an economist at Harvard University's Kennedy School of gov-

And all this would happen without a

See URANTIA, Page 17

Median years with current employer
All workers, 16 years and older

Year	Total	Men	Women
1980	4.2	3.8	3.2
1982	4.1	3.5	3.0
1984	4.1	3.7	3.3
1994	4.0	4.2	3.8

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *The Washington Post*

By Tim Smart
Washington Post Service

There's actually little evidence of that.

Even in the 1990s, during which large companies pared their work forces significantly through early retirement programs, median tenure rose from 3.6

Older male workers, those in the 55- to 64-year-old bracket, have had a sharp decline in median tenure: from 15.3 years to 10.5 years over the 13-year period that the bureau studied.

See JOBS. Page 17

GM Strike and Asia Crisis Hit Payroll Growth

Indonesia Gets V

momentum, partly due to the Asian economic crisis." (AP, Bloomberg)

Bloomberg News

The money — part of the \$4.5 billion the World Bank pledged to a \$41.2 billion international rescue package —

said James Wolfensohn, World Bank president. "We are making a point of including assistance for the poor, who are particularly threatened by this crisis."



IT'S A DEAL — Rem Vyakhirev, head of the Russian gas company Gazprom, shaking hands on a tax agreement Thursday with President Boris Yeltsin as Prime Minister Sergei Kiriyenko watched. Page 15.

From America, Fresh Cries of 'Unfair'

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

His arguments, presented in a book called "The Great Betrayal: How American Sovereignty and Social Justice Are Being Sacrificed to the

economic globalization have had some impact on American wages, other influences, especially technological inno-

E-mail address:
thinkahead@washpost.com

Cross Rates											Libid-Libor Rates																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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Other Dollar Values

[illegible]

Forward Rates

Forward rates														
	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	70-year Govt bond						
Currency									1.61	1.70	Zurich	N.A.	\$A.25	-2-
				Japanese yen	140.01	139.36	138.81	<u>Germany</u>			London	235.75	\$A.46	-2-
Pound Sterling	1.6564	1.6533	1.6506	Swiss franc	1.5265	1.5270	1.5149	Lombard rate	4.50	4.50	New York	297.40	\$S.00	-2-
Coupon dollar	1.6535	1.6527	1.6517					Call money	3.44	3.45	U.S. dollars per ounce	London	295.00	—

Deutsche mark	1.8201	1.8108	1.8101	1.8101	1.8101
Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); KBC Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from the Associated Press, Bloomberg and Reuters.					
1-month interbank	3.50	3.50			
3-month interbank	3.57	3.57			
6-month interbank	3.69	3.69			
10-year Bund	4.73	4.63			

INVITATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC NOMINATION AND BIDDING FOR AVAILABLE AREAS FOR HYDROCARBONS EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The International Public Bidding, to be held on September 15, aims to attract potential investors for the signing of Joint Venture Contracts for exploration and development of hydrocarbons, in the areas nominated in July, which will be valid for forty years. Any company, wether it has nominated areas or not, can participate in the bidding process.

SCHEDULE

March 1st - September 15:	Data Room opened for consultation (YPFB)
July 15-25:	Area nomination (VMEH)
August 1st:	Definition of the sole rating criteria of each nominated areas (VMEH)
September 15:	Data Room closes Reception and opening of bids and awarding of areas (YPFB)
November 15:	Signature of Joint Venture Contracts (VMEH)

For further information please contact:

E-mail: enemmd@celbo.enim.fr

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Fax: (591 3) 530

Fax: (591 3) 539148

July 1998

La Paz, July 1998

EUROPE

Gazprom Will Yield On Russian Tax Bill

Bloomberg News

MOSCOW — Gazprom, the world's largest gas company and Russia's biggest tax delinquent, agreed Thursday to pay more taxes after the government threatened to seize company assets, freeze bank accounts and replace the board.

The agreement, under which state-controlled Gazprom will pay 4 billion rubles (\$64.5 million) in taxes a month, four times what it paid in June, comes a day after the government settled its tax dispute with 12 oil companies.

Oil and gas companies account for about a third of Russia's tax revenue.

"The government seems to have gotten what it wants," said Stephen O'Sullivan, an oil analyst at United Financial Group in Moscow. "It has shocked Gazprom into responding."

Gazprom owes the government a total of 12 billion rubles in tax arrears — about equal to the total amount of tax the government collected in April. Government-funded companies, meanwhile, owe Gazprom about 13 billion rubles in back payments for supplies, said the Russian deputy prime minister, Boris Nemtsov.

The government targeted Gazprom, which supplies 25 percent of Western Europe's gas, in an attempt to convince investors, and the International Monetary Fund, that it was serious about rapidly raising tax collection and narrowing its budget deficit.

Russia is seeking an IMF-led loan of as much as \$15 billion to bolster reserves and convince investors that it can cover its debts.

Gazprom fell 12.6 percent to 33 U.S. cents on the Moscow Stock Exchange.

The showdown with Gazprom began with a flurry of government

statements that it would increase management control, seize company airplanes, yachts, hunting lodges and other assets and freeze the company's ruble and foreign-currency bank accounts after Gazprom failed to pay all its June taxes.

This week, the government threatened to limit oil companies' access to export pipelines before granting those with the biggest tax arrears three more months to clear their tax debts.

Gazprom, valued at about \$25.2 billion based on its American depository receipts, has until Monday to pay 4.2 billion rubles of its June tax debt or the government will revise the agreement, Prime Minister Sergei Kiriyenko said.

A Gazprom vice president, Vyacheslav Shermakov, said the company would "stick to the agreement."

Gazprom shares will probably fall for another three to five days on concern about the conflict between the government and the company, said Gazprom's president, Ram Vyakhirev.

UBS Is Told To Shape Up

Bloomberg News

BERN — UBS AG, the world's second-biggest bank, was told by a Swiss regulator to tighten its risk controls after the bank, the old Union Bank of Switzerland, lost \$2.5 million Swiss francs (\$412 million) on derivatives last year.

While the watchdog exonerated Mathias Caballavento, UBS AG's chairman and chief executive of the old UBS, it blamed "several deficiencies" in controls and other unnamed individuals' mistakes for the losses.

In 1997, UBS ousted Ramo Goldstein, the equity derivatives head, and other employees because of the losses. UBS AG, which was formed by the \$29.3 billion merger of UBS and Swiss Bank Corp., has increased its risk controls, the bank said.

The Federal Banking Commission asked outside auditors to monitor risk controls at the bank, which has tightened trading supervision and increased controls by its directors.

Paris Seeks Earlier End To National Currencies

Reuters

PARIS — France is planning to ask its euro-zone partners to consider withdrawing national currencies about two months after the switch to the single European currency as general legal tender in 2002, Finance Minister Dominique Strauss-Kahn said Thursday.

Mr. Strauss-Kahn said France's national committee on the euro had met Wednesday and the "near-unanimous" view was that the period of dual circulation should be limited to "between six, eight or 10 weeks," far less than the maximum six months allowed.

"I will press this issue with our partners," he said.

The euro will be launched for interbank transactions from January 1999 by 11 of the 15 European Union member countries.

But it is only scheduled to become the general commercial tender from Jan. 1, 2002. The 11 countries that will participate in the euro are Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Belgium, Austria, Finland, Ireland, Portugal and Spain. Separately, the French mint on

Thursday resumed making euro coins after trade unions and the management agreed to hire 18 additional workers, ending an eight-day strike, union officials said.

France's only mint — the first in Europe to produce euro coins — had stopped operating last week.

Unions accused management of understaffing the huge operation needed to ensure that France meets its production target of 7.6 billion euro coins by the end of 2001.

Inflation Stays Level

Inflation in the countries joining Europe's monetary union was unchanged in May, the latest sign that the common currency will get under way next year with low interest rates, Bloomberg News reported from Brussels.

The annual inflation rate held at 1.4 percent, said Eurostat, the European Union statistics office. The rate in the 15-nation EU as a whole was unchanged at 1.6 percent.

Eurostat figures, which come out a month later than national statistics, will be used by the European Central Bank to monitor inflation.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
5750	6250	4300
5400	6000	4000
5050	5750	3700
4700	5500	3400
4350	5250	3100
4000	5000	2800
3650	4750	2500
3300	4500	2200
2950	4250	1900
2600	4000	1600
2250	3750	1300
1900	3500	1000
1550	3250	700
1200	3000	400
850	2750	100
500	2500	0

Source: Reuters

Very briefly:

- Banca Nazionale del Lavoro SpA's chairman, Mario Sarcinelli, resigned, citing differences with the Treasury Ministry over the state's sale of the bank to private investors. The bank is Italy's sixth-largest financial institution.
- Prudential Corp., Britain's largest insurer, said it would have to pay as much as \$1.1 billion (\$1.8 billion) to clear up cases of the improper selling of pensions. Prudential, which is not affiliated with Prudential Insurance Co. of America, had already set aside \$450 million.
- The International Monetary Fund's research director, Michael Mussa, said the IMF would cut its growth forecast for this year because of the Asian economic crisis to about 2.5 percent instead of 3 percent.
- Vauxhall, the British arm of General Motors Corp., said it was creating 1,000 new jobs at its Ellesmere Port plant in northwest England to boost production of its Astra model.
- A Bundesbank Council member, Hans-Juergen Koebnick, said there was no need for the central bank to raise German interest rates, at least through the summer, to ease the transition to the introduction of the euro on Jan. 1.

Revamped GEC Plans to Prowl for More Acquisitions

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — General Electric Co. of Britain rounded off a rapid series of restructuring moves on Thursday, saying its completed reorganization left it with \$8 billion for acquisitions in more profitable electronic industries.

The company also announced a new share buyback program and a change in dividend policy intended, as the company put it, "to reflect the new shape of GEC as a high-technology, higher margin, higher

growth company."

Having transformed the former industrial conglomerate, its managing director, Lord Simpson, said GEC was now on the lookout for further acquisitions to bolster its new core businesses of military and aerospace, telecommunications and industrial electronics.

"We will be looking to use our very significant financial capacity to grow in each of these three sectors," he said.

He was speaking after announce-

ing annual results and plans for the latest share buyback. The company said it would make a 1-for-50 bonus issue of put warrants to shareholders, to buy back shares worth up to £358 million (\$593.5 million). The warrants will give shareholders the right to sell to the company one share for every 50 held, at a premium of £1.50 a share, subject to a maximum exercise price of £6.50. GEC shares closed up 11.5 pence at 536 pence.

The company also cut the full-year dividend payout to 11.43 pence from 13.15.

GEC's underlying pre-tax profits

for the fiscal year ended March 31 were up 7 percent from the previous year at £1.08 billion, on revenue of £10.4 billion, a 5 percent rise.

"All the changes and the share buyback were very positive," said Andrew Crispin, an analyst at SG Securities. "Despite that, however, we don't see the growth profile changing very much." He said the shares were "fairly valued."

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Thursday, July 2

Dollars in U.S. dollars

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam AEX index: 1229.44

Dutch 100 index: 1221.44

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Hyundai Sets Joint-Venture Plants in North Asian Bank Aims to Cut Huge Graft

By Don Kirk
International Herald Tribune

SEOUL — South Korea's largest conglomerate hopes to join forces with North Korea in a joint venture for manufacturing simple products in the North under a plan announced Thursday.

A co-chairman of the Hyundai Group, Chung Mong Hun, said Hyundai and the North's National Economic Coordination Committee had agreed on the plan during a visit of Hyundai executives to the North last month.

Mr. Chung said Hyundai and the North Koreans would use manufacturing facilities moved from the South to the North to make such basic products as textiles, shoes and toys. He forecast exports of \$4.1 billion a year, about 10 percent of it to be used

to pay the wages of thousands of the North Korean laborers.

"We just hope both North and South can attain international competitiveness as a result of the venture," Mr. Chung told South Korean journalists. "It's time to cooperate in this difficult economic situation."

The bold plan represents perhaps the most concrete sign so far that the South Korean president, Kim Dae-jung, intends to pursue his "sunshine policy" of rapprochement with North Korea despite the capture of a mid-range North Korean submarine in a fishing net in South Korean waters June 22.

South Korean officials said they were certain the South Korean government would approve Hyundai's plans for doing business with North Korea, even if the North never apologized for the submarine episode.

President Kim indicated his endorsement of Hyundai's efforts in the North by remarking that "the North is showing positive attitudes toward economic cooperation and tourism," according to Yonhap, South Korea's semi-official press agency.

The president, meeting with South Korea's culture and tourism minister, Shin Nak Yun, urged him to "promote projects for cooperation and exchanges with North Korea."

Hyundai's foray into the North began with a project by the Hyundai Group founder, Chung Ju Yung, to send 1,001 cows to the North as well as 50,000 tons of food.

Officials said the president's remarks indicated that he fully endorsed Hyundai's program, which also includes a plan to transport 1,000 tourists daily on ferry boats

between South Korea's northeast coast port of Sokcho and Wonsan, in southeastern North Korea.

Mr. Chung said Hyundai would buy four ferry boats for \$150 million, with two of them due to arrive by Sept. 20, in time to open the service by Sept. 25. He said tourists would get to spend four or five days in the North in the region of Mount Kumgang (Diamond Mountain).

"If the project is successful, we will open up several other areas," he said, citing Mount Paektu, the Korean Peninsula's highest peak, just south of the Chinese border, as a likely choice. He linked the tourism project to the plan for building an export zone.

South Korean officials said they might postpone the tourist trips as a result of the submarine incident but did not plan to cancel it.

Asian Bank Aims to Cut Huge Graft

Agence France-Press

MANILA — The Asian Development Bank presented a policy Thursday that makes corruption an issue in lending, estimating that tens of billions of dollars in foreign funds were being lost in the region.

Bank officials said the policy, approved unanimously by the bank's board, aims to reduce "the enormous cost that widespread, systematic corruption exacts upon governments and economies" as Asia attempts to dig itself out of financial turmoil.

The bank is a major development lending institution in the region, approving \$9.4 billion in loans to Asian member countries in 1997.

The new policy is reflected in its \$1.5 billion loan package to Indonesia last month, which included "stringent auditing requirements as well as other measures to improve accountability and transparency," the bank said.

With the crisis hammering the region, the issue of corruption has gone beyond being "a political problem," said the bank's general counsel, Barry Metzger. "It's an economic problem. Particularly in the financial circumstances that the region finds itself in, when the economies are slowing down, people are unprepared to bear the cost of corruption."

Many Asian governments have realized "they have to come to grips with the problem of corruption as part of their response to the Asian financial crisis," Mr. Metzger added.

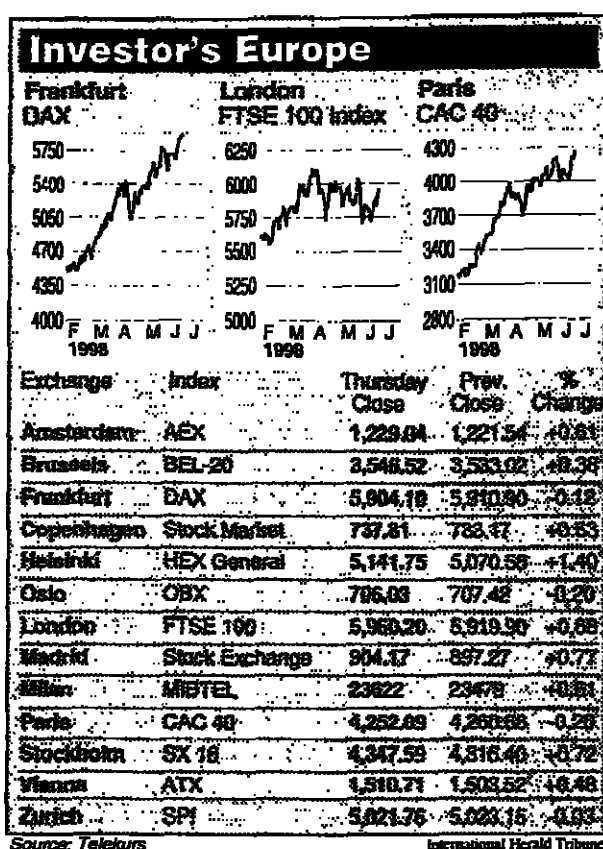
The development bank said it would raise anti-corruption issues in country programs and development discussions with governments, while ensuring that its projects and staff adhere to the highest ethical standards.

"Breaches of specific loan regulations or covenants could result in a decision by management to blacklist the firm involved, suspend disbursements or cancel the loan," it said.

Roberto Beschel, the bank's strategy and policy officer, said the exact cost of corruption was difficult to estimate. But the policy paper said previous studies showed the cost was staggering.

"Corruption can add between 20 percent and 100 percent to government costs for goods and services in several Asian countries," the paper said.

About 50 percent of tax revenues are lost to graft, it said, adding that in some countries, "losses due to corruption can total more than a country's foreign debt."



Very briefly:

- National Australia Bank said a survey of Australian business conditions and confidence had shown a big drop in the second quarter. The business confidence index fell to minus 12.8 points from 0.6 point in the previous quarter, while the business conditions index dropped to minus 6 points from 4 points.
- South Korea's money supply grew at its slowest pace on record in June, 8.5 percent — down from 8.6 percent in May — giving the central bank room to lower interest rates to help the country's debt-laden companies.
- Malaysian Banking Bhd., the biggest bank in Malaysia, said it would cut the rate it charges its best customers to 11.9 percent from 12.1 percent. The cut follows moves by Malaysia's central bank aimed at easing a credit crunch.
- Bank Bumiputra, the third-largest bank in Malaysia, will not require government funds to prop it up, despite concerns about its financial condition, Finance Minister Anwar Ibrahim said.
- Hong Kong's chief executive, Tung Chee-hwa, speaking at the official opening of the new airport at Chek Lap Kok, said the government would invest 235 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$31.5 billion) in education and infrastructure projects in the coming years to help the flagging economy.
- Oman National Holding Co. and Al Ahlia Portfolio Securities said they had merged, creating one of the largest financial companies in the Gulf sultanate, to be known as Oman National Investment Corp. It will have assets of more than \$125 million.
- Taiwan's growth forecast may be revised to below 6 percent this year, from 6.02 percent, if a key high-speed rail project is delayed too long, government officials said. Construction of the railway, to link Taipei and Kaohsiung, was delayed after the consortium that is building it and the government failed to thrash out differences over a contract.
- The Federation of Korean Trade Unions and the Korean Confederation of Trade Unions, the two main labor organizations in South Korea, plan a joint rally on July 12 to protest the government's drive to restructure banks, which threatens union members' job security. AP, AFP, Bloomberg

Koreans Bristle at Software Deal

Local Company Draws Fire for Ceding a Market to Microsoft

By Don Kirk
International Herald Tribune

SEOUL — Lee Chan Jin's official biography describes him as "leader of the software industry in Korea," but he's so shocked by all the adverse publicity he's getting these days that he's getting desperate to remain silent as well.

The problem, say Mr. Lee's aides at Hangeul & Computer Co., is that either his company sinks into oblivion or it makes a deal for an investment from Microsoft Korea.

The dilemma confronting Hangeul is acute but is faced by scores of South Korean companies that welcome foreign investment but have to face deep-seated nationalist sentiment against it.

In the eight years since Mr. Lee founded Hangeul after graduating from Seoul National University, his company has come to represent the ultimate in successful, entrepreneurial venture capitalism in South Korea. The company, until recently, did well on one product, software for Hangeul, the Korean writing system, which inspires some of the deepest strains of Korean patriotism.

But despite a market share of more than 60 percent, the product has begun to lose money. So the company wants to withdraw entirely from that business and leave it to Microsoft Korea, which now has about 30 percent of the local market. In return for withdrawing from the

Korean-script software market, according to an announcement released by the two companies, Hangeul will accept \$10 million to \$20 million from Microsoft, which it could then invest in developing new products.

The basic deal, agreed to in principle shortly before Microsoft Corp.'s chief, Bill Gates, visited here earlier this month, has generated a storm that no one at Hangeul or Microsoft Korea expected. The fact that the deal appears to have been concluded, except for the signing of a contract, has done nothing to stop the protest.

The implications are disturbing to a government that is committed to persuading foreign investors to come here with the funds needed to bail out a wide range of companies.

"I was with Bill Gates when our president asked him if he was aware there was a movement regarding Hangeul," said Park Jie Won, the presidential press secretary. "Mr. Gates said he was aware of the sentiment. He said he might find some other way to invest if that became an issue."

Mr. Park, making clear President Kim's distaste for the opposition to the deal, said, "We know that foreign investment is the only way to revitalize our ailing economy."

Such arguments, however, are lost upon the fervent critics of the deal.

The Committee to Save Hangeul Software has been established, and

they will fight to save Hangeul & Computer Co., said a typical commentary, this one on a radio talk show. "If Hangeul & Computer gives up Hangeul software, it will be a tremendous loss for the country. The entire business will be taken over by Microsoft, and people will have to learn MS Word."

The commentary did not say so, but the implication is that Hangeul is guilty of lack of patriotism for selling a Korean birthright, the key to its unique licensing system, to foreign interests. That Microsoft would not demand any operating control and would limit its capital investment to 19 percent of the company's value does not impress the critics.

A "Hangeul Venture Company Committee" has been set up to raise the funds needed to keep the company alive without Microsoft's investment. "Lee Chan Jin and his staff must fight until the end," Lee Min Hwa, chairman of the committee, said in a newspaper interview. He offered statistics purporting to show that the cost of retraining people on Microsoft software would exceed Hangeul & Computer's debt of about \$14 million. Five times the available capital in a company whose total value may be \$50 million.

For Lee Chan Jin, the campaign to save his company, while flattering, is unrealistic.

"We need some time to negotiate with Microsoft," said Park Soon Baek, vice president of Hangeul, trying to explain the secrecy surrounding the talks with Microsoft. "If not, our company will be bankrupt."

The reality is that 80 percent of the software in Korea is pirated, said another Hangeul executive, Kim Jung Soo. "We can't make any profit by selling software any more," he said. "Without any kind of investment from an outer source, it will be really difficult to do anything."

Miss Kim added: "The public is angry about the deal with Microsoft. Of course, it's a cultural thing, but the public doesn't buy the software. If they had bought the software, we wouldn't have this problem."

So what will the company do next, with the help of Microsoft's investment? "It will be totally different from packaged software," said Miss Kim, refusing to go into details. "The Internet business will be involved. What we will do will be in the infrastructural business."

Year Into Crisis, Thai Aide Lays Blame on IMF

Agence France-Press

BANGKOK — Deputy Prime Minister Supachai Panichpakdi criticized the International Monetary Fund on Thursday for misreading the Asian economic crisis, which was sparked when Thailand floated its currency exactly one year ago.

Mr. Supachai said the IMF was wrong in its assessment of Thailand's wounded economy and did not heed Bangkok's warnings that the slump in local financial markets threatened to turn into a regional economic meltdown.

"The IMF was wrong because they did not expect the crisis to spread out to other countries in the region," he said. "We had to warn them that we would face a severe recession."

But Mr. Supachai, who is also commerce minister, did not put all the blame on the IMF, which threw Thailand a \$17.2 billion lifeline last August. He said that it was Thailand's duty to maintain financial discipline.

Thai shares soared 4 percent Thursday, in anticipation of measures to stimulate the ailing Japanese economy, analysts said. The Stock Exchange of Thailand composite index closed 10.65 points higher, at 277.98, amid increases elsewhere in Asia.

Thai shares soared 4 percent Thursday, in anticipation of measures to stimulate the ailing Japanese economy, analysts said. The Stock Exchange of Thailand composite index closed 10.65 points higher, at 277.98, amid increases elsewhere in Asia.

JAPAN: Government Unveils \$200 Billion Plan to Prop Up Bank Sector

Continued from Page 1

bid time — up to five years — until these troubled banks could be sold or merged or shut down. The plan is similar to one used to clean up the 1980s U.S. savings and loans crisis.

The initial reaction to the plan was guarded because it leaves unanswered questions, analysts said. How able and aggressive will the government be in identifying which banks should be taken over? Will bridge banks be able to finally cut off lending to unworthy borrowers? What will ensure that banks will comply and take huge hits in writing off billions of dollars in bad loans?

In addition, many analysts

feared the markets will react negatively because the plan contained a big surprise, and because it was not accompanied by permanent income tax cuts, a move politicians are talking about.

A top government official, clearly irked about Japan's being called too slow and piecemeal in correcting its problems, emphatically told foreign reporters Thursday that Japan was serious about tackling its problems.

"With regard to revitalizing our economy in general, we have been taking various aggressive measures," said the official, who did not want to be named. "And I would say that this is not the end of it. Bullets are still in the gun

and we can fire them anytime we want, either before the election or after the election."

Mr. Hashimoto and his Liberal Democratic Party are only 10 days away from an important national election, which has been seen by many as a reason the government was slow to take tough measures.

The announcement that such a vast sum of tax dollars will be used to clean up a mess created by unwise, if not reckless, private lenders immediately triggered outrage among opposition leaders and the public. However, the plan was also seen as a gift to the LDP's traditional base of support: construction companies and small businesses

that could be hurt by a weak banking system.

"The cynical view of this is that they don't want to cut off money from their old cronies," said Craig Chudler, a strategist at Salomon Smith Barney in Tokyo. "You have got to remember Mr. Hashimoto is on the campaign trail and he is talking very big now."

At worst, the result of Thursday's action could simply postpone the day of reckoning for bad loans, and waste massive amounts of tax dollars in the process. But at least in the short term, Mr. Chudler said, it aims to "prevent the economy from crashing, because if it does, the LDP is out of power."

URANIUM: Impact on a Deal

Continued from Page 13

dime coming from the American taxpayers.

United States Enrichment Corp., the federal operator of the plants in Ohio and Kentucky that enrich natural uranium to commercial reactor fuel, was assigned to put the agreement in effect.

That seemed the obvious way to go, save for one fact: In an entirely unrelated burst of enthusiasm for privatizing government assets, Congress had earlier decreed that the public corporation should be sold to the highest bidder.

Joseph Stiglitz, then the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, pointed to the conflict of interest. A privatized, profit-maximizing United States Enrichment Corp., he argued, would have an incentive to buy as little Russian enriched uranium as possible — at least as long as the price paid to the Russians was higher than the corporation's own, heavily subsidized cost of producing each extra bit of reactor fuel.

But the government's national security establishment put the cause of reinventing government ahead of keeping nuclear weapons out of the hands of malefactors.

The State Department, Energy Department and the President's National Security Council all insisted that the corporation would do the right thing because federal watchdogs would otherwise intervene.

Mr. Stiglitz was out-

gunned, but not outargued: There was already tangible evidence that the business conflict was real.

Even as public servants, the corporation's managers had been caught secretly asking the Russians to slow deliveries to allow the corporation to sell more from its inventory.

And by Mr. Neff's analysis, the government's way to keep the corporation on the straight and narrow is likely to be strained again.

As long as the price paid to Russia is less than the prevailing world price, the fuel can always be resold without cost to the government.

But Mr. Neff notes that the uranium fuel market is weak — and will probably get weaker unless the Asian economies soon recover from their downturn.

Thus it would hardly be a surprise if the government were someday forced to choose between turning a blind eye toward United States Enrichment Corp.'s machinations or buying up surplus Russian uranium fuel at the taxpayers' risk.

Would Washington invest billions of dollars to keep the fissionable material flowing out of Russia?

In a letter to Senator John Glenn, the Ohio Democrat, Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin and Energy Secretary Federico Pena assured him that "if problems arise the administration will not hesitate to add or replace executive agents" — longhand for "yes."

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NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS
It was unanimously resolved by the Board of Directors to change the address of the registered office of the Sicav from 16, Avenue Marie-Thérèse, L-2132 Luxembourg to 58, Boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte, L-1330 Luxembourg, with effect on June 1st, 1998.

On behalf of the Board of Directors
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At the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 30, 1998, it has been decided to pay a dividend of USD 0.07 (seven cents) per share on or after July 23, 1998 to shareholders of record on July 1, 1998 and to holders of bearer shares upon presentation of coupon no. 19.

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The 1,000 most traded National Market securities
in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press

[illegible]

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
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000	24,550,000	24,600,000	24,650,000	24,700,000	24,750,000	24,800,000	24,850,000	24,900,000	24,950,000	25,000,000	25,050,000	25,100,000	25,150,000	25,200,000	25,250,000	25,300,000	25,350,000	25,400,000	25,450,000	25,500,000	25,550,000	25,600,000	25,650,000	25,700,000	25,750,000	25,800,000	25,850,000	25,900,000	25,950,000	26,000,000	26,050,000	26,100,000	26,150,000	26,200,000	26,250,000	26,300,000	26,350,000	26,400,000	26,450,000	26,500,000	26,550,000	26,600,000	26,650,000	26,700,000	26,750,000	26,800,000	26,850,000	26,900,000	26,950,000	27,000,000	27,050,000	27,100,000	27,150,000	27,200,000	27,250,000	27,300,000	27,350,000	27,400,000	27,450,000	27,500,000	27,550,000	27,600,000	27,650,000	27,700,000	27,750,000	27,800,000	27,850,000	27,900,000	27,950,000	28,000,000	28,050,000	28,100,000	28,150,000	28,200,000	28,250,000	28,300,000	28,350,000	28,400,000	28,450,000	28,500,000	28,550,000	28,600,000	28,650,000	28,700,000	28,750,000	28,800,000	28,850,000	28,900,000	28,950,000	29,000,000	29,050,000	29,100,000	29,150,000	29,200,000	29,250,000	29,300,000	29,350,000	29,400,000	29,450,000	29,500,000	29,550,000	29,600,000	29,650,000	29,700,000	29,750,000	29,800,000	29,850,000	29,900,000	29,950,000	30,000,000	30,050,000	30,100,000	30,150,000	30,200,000	30,250,000	30,300,000	30,350,000	30,400,000	30,450,000	30,500,000	30,550,000	30,600,000	30,650,000	30,700,000	30,750,000	30,800,000	30,850,000	30,900,000	30,950,000	31,000,000	31,050,000	31,100,000	31,150,000	31,200,000	31,250,000	31,300,000	31,350,000	31,400,000	31,450,000	31,500,000	31,550,000	31,600,000	31,650,000	31,700,000	31,750,000	31,800,000	31,850,000	31,900,000	31,950,000	32,000,000	32,050,000	32,100,000	32,150,000	32,200,000	32,250,000	32,300,000	32,350,000	32,400,000	32,450,000	32,500,000	32,550,000	32,600,000	32,650,000	32,700,000	32,750,000	32,800,000	32,850,000	32,900,000	32,950,000	33,000,000	33,050,000	33,100,000	33,150,000	33,200,000	33,250,000	33,300,000	33,350,000	33,400,000	33,450,000	33,500,000	33,550,000	33,600,000	33,650,000	33,700,000	33,750,000	33,800,000	33,850,000	33,900,000	33,950,000	34,000,000	34,050,000	34,100,000	34,150,000	34,200,000	34,250,000	34,300,000	34,350,000	34,400,000	34,450,000	34,500,000	34,550,000	34,600,000	34,650,000	34,700,000	34,750,000	34,800,000	34,850,000	34,900,000	34,950,000	35,000,000	35,050,000	35,100,000	35,150,000	35,200,000	35,250,000	35,300,000	35,350,000	35,400,000	35,450,000	35,500,000	35,550,000	35,600,000	35,650,000	35,700,000	35,750,000	35,800,000	35,850,000	35,900,000	35,950,000	36,000,000	36,050,000	36,100,000	36,150,000	36,200,000	36,250,000	36,300,000	36,350,000	36,400,000	36,450,000	36,500,000	36,550,000	36,600,000	36,650,000	36,700,000	36,750,000	36,800,000	36,850,000	36,900,000	36,950,000	37,000,000	37,050,000	37,100,000	37,150,000	37,200,000	37,250,000	37,300,000	37,350,000	37,400,000	37,450,000	37,500,000	37,550,000	37,600,000	37,650,000	37,700,000	37,750,000	37,800,000	37,850,000	37,900,000	37,950,000	38,000,000	38,050,000	38,100,000	38,150,000	38,200,000	38,250,000	3

F-4		F-5		F-6		F-7		F-8		F-9		F-10		F-11		F-12		F-13		F-14		F-15		F-16		F-17		F-18		F-19		F-20		F-21		F-22		F-23		F-24		F-25		F-26		F-27		F-28		F-29		F-30		F-31		F-32		F-33		F-34		F-35		F-36		F-37		F-38		F-39		F-40		F-41		F-42		F-43		F-44		F-45		F-46		F-47		F-48		F-49		F-50		F-51		F-52		F-53		F-54		F-55		F-56		F-57		F-58		F-59		F-60		F-61		F-62		F-63		F-64		F-65		F-66		F-67		F-68		F-69		F-70		F-71		F-72		F-73		F-74		F-75		F-76		F-77		F-78		F-79		F-80		F-81		F-82		F-83		F-84		F-85		F-86		F-87		F-88		F-89		F-90		F-91		F-92		F-93		F-94		F-95		F-96		F-97		F-98		F-99		F-100	
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Thursday's 4 P.M. Close

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[illegible]

姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	职业	文化程度	政治面貌	健康状况	婚姻状况	子女情况	其他
王德胜	男	45	山东	工人	小学	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
李秀英	女	38	河北	农民	初中	团员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
张国强	男	52	河南	干部	高中	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
刘小红	女	28	江苏	教师	大学	党员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
陈为民	男	40	浙江	商人	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
赵大刚	男	35	湖北	工人	初中	团员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
孙丽娟	女	32	湖南	农民	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
周永强	男	48	四川	干部	高中	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
吴小芳	女	25	广东	教师	大学	党员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
郑为民	男	30	广西	工人	初中	团员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
冯大刚	男	42	福建	商人	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
李秀英	女	35	江西	农民	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
张国强	男	40	安徽	干部	高中	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
刘小红	女	28	山西	教师	大学	党员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
陈为民	男	38	陕西	工人	初中	团员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
赵大刚	男	32	甘肃	商人	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
孙丽娟	女	25	宁夏	农民	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
周永强	男	45	青海	干部	高中	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
吴小芳	女	22	新疆	教师	大学	党员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
郑为民	男	30	内蒙古	工人	初中	团员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
冯大刚	男	40	黑龙江	商人	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
李秀英	女	35	吉林	农民	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
张国强	男	40	辽宁	干部	高中	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
刘小红	女	28	北京	教师	大学	党员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
陈为民	男	38	天津	工人	初中	团员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
赵大刚	男	32	上海	商人	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
孙丽娟	女	25	江苏	农民	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
周永强	男	45	浙江	干部	高中	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
吴小芳	女	22	安徽	教师	大学	党员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
郑为民	男	30	江西	工人	初中	团员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
冯大刚	男	40	湖北	商人	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
李秀英	女	35	湖南	农民	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
张国强	男	40	四川	干部	高中	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
刘小红	女	28	广东	教师	大学	党员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
陈为民	男	38	广西	工人	初中	团员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
赵大刚	男	32	福建	商人	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
孙丽娟	女	25	江西	农民	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
周永强	男	45	安徽	干部	高中	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
吴小芳	女	22	山西	教师	大学	党员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
郑为民	男	30	陕西	工人	初中	团员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
冯大刚	男	40	甘肃	商人	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
李秀英	女	35	宁夏	农民	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
张国强	男	40	青海	干部	高中	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
刘小红	女	28	新疆	教师	大学	党员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
陈为民	男	38	内蒙古	工人	初中	团员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
赵大刚	男	32	黑龙江	商人	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
孙丽娟	女	25	吉林	农民	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
周永强	男	45	辽宁	干部	高中	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
吴小芳	女	22	北京	教师	大学	党员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
郑为民	男	30	天津	工人	初中	团员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
冯大刚	男	40	上海	商人	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
李秀英	女	35	江苏	农民	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
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陈为民	男	38	江西	工人	初中	团员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
赵大刚	男	32	湖北	商人	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
孙丽娟	女	25	湖南	农民	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
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李秀英	女	35	吉林	农民	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
张国强	男	40	辽宁	干部	高中	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
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郑为民	男	30	江西	工人	初中	团员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
冯大刚	男	40	湖北	商人	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
李秀英	女	35	湖南	农民	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
张国强	男	40	四川	干部	高中	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
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赵大刚	男	32	福建	商人	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
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刘小红	女	28	山西	教师	大学	党员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
陈为民	男	38	陕西	工人	初中	团员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
赵大刚	男	32	甘肃	商人	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
孙丽娟	女	25	宁夏							

年次	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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POSITION
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and Marketing

Marketing Information and
Systems Manager

Legal Office Personnel Leader

Chief, Salesmen
and Administrators Division

Executive

Regional Administrator

National Salesman

Qualified and experienced
English Secretary

WORLD ROUNDUP

U.S. TV Networks
Take Aim at NBA

BASKETBALL CBS and Fox, the U.S. television networks, are looking into televising exhibition games with National Basketball Association players — or maybe even beginning a rival basketball league — during the lockout.

The networks were angered last month when David Stern, the NBA commissioner, expressed interest in a football league being developed by Turner Sports and NBC. CBS and Fox have had talks with players' agents, some agents said Wednesday.

Charles Oakley, the Toronto Raptors forward, was cited for battery after a woman claimed he punched her in the face outside a restaurant in Atlanta.

Saronda Smith told the police that Oakley was angry with her because she refused to have sex with him and his girlfriend, a police detective said.



Jacques Kallis of South Africa playing a shot on Thursday.

England Expects Little

CRICKET English fans stayed away Thursday as another national team suffered another bad day. Only 11,700 turned up for the first day of the third test against South Africa in Manchester. Six days after the rugby union team was crushed by New Zealand, and two days after the soccer team lost in the World Cup, the cricket team continued its long run of dismal form, allowing South Africa to score 237 runs for just one wicket. Jacques Kallis was 117 not out and Gary Kirsten 98 not out.

Leyland Picks Alumni

BASEBALL Jim Leyland, the manager of the Florida Marlins, picked five members of the club's 1997 World Series championship team for the National League squad for the All-Star game next week. San Diego's Kevin Brown, Houston's Moises Alon, San Francisco's Robb Nen, Arizona's Devon and Los Angeles' Gary Sheffield White join Edgar Renteria, the lone player from this year's Marlins.

Damages for Wales Player

RUGBY UNION Ricky Evans, a former Wales prop, won damages against Olivier Merle, a French lock. In what is believed to be the first case of its kind, a high court judge in Paris awarded Evans an interim payment of more than \$8,000 from Merle for injuries that Evans claims ruined his international career.

Merle head-butted Evans during an international in Paris in January 1995. As Evans fell he damaged his left ankle. He played one more game for Wales.

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Soccer Turns a Blind Eye as the Game's Finest Turn Bad

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Anybody around here ever hear of Jacques Glassmann? No Zidane, no Bergkamp, no Beckham he; no millions, no intolerable on-field infantilism, no army of apologists and, eventually, no job either.

Glassmann? A soccer nobody turned pariah. Zidane, Beckham, Bergkamp: nasty kicks at opponents, pouty frustrations, behavior that kids used to get slapped for, great players awash in self-indulgent aggression, putting their teams' chances at risk — and defended afterward by a Sir Bobby Charlton or a Johann Cruyff, who say that it's all understandable, we shouldn't make a fuss.

Jacques Glassmann: a guy who played for Valenciennes in the French First Division, just another sweat-soaked shirt in a rust-pocked town over by the Belgian border. It was Glassmann who blew the whistle on a match-fixing attempt in 1993 that brought down the crooked little empire of Olympique Marseille, then the European club champion, and Bernard Tapie, its larcenous owner, who once served Francois Mitterrand as a cabinet minister.

It was also Glassmann who became the professional player who could never get decent work again. Because of his accusations, but more as a result of the soccer establishment's labeling him a do-good pest who no one could afford

within their organization. Glassmann could not play anymore. No one in France wanted him, no one in Europe. Alongside the polo and dozing official guests in Michel Platini's presidential box, there has been no sign of him on exhibit as soccer's honest man.

Over the past five years, international soccer's instinct has been to bury Jacques Glassmann. Over the past two weeks, the same instinct — avoid any recognition of loutishness or chicanery — has functioned again. Nothing serious has been forthcoming to explain the miserable business of the vanished World Cup tickets and the unsatisfactory allotment of those that were left. And now, a soccer saint in Sir Bobby and a soccer genius in Cruyff (no pretense of sanctity here, from a man the papers say was once known at home in the Netherlands as the Money Wolf), both have been urging everyone just to let the stars' little moments of viciousness pass.

Did you actually see Bergkamp, the Dutchman who was English soccer's player of the year, stomp Yugoslavia's Sinisa Mihajlovic and escape without a red card? Or Zinedine Zidane of France raking his smudges across the belly of a Saudi Arabian defender? Or England's David Beckham, lying on his back,

pausing for what resembled a millisecond's thought and then lashing a kick at Diego Simeone of Argentina? It was all so dumb, so totally inexcusable.

In response, there were no voices from soccer's tight little world wondering aloud if the fans felt robbed of Zidane's brilliance when he senselessly banished himself for two matches, or asking how to react when Beckham's petulance stopped in mid-song a gorgeous match that had honored the sport's potential for marvel and then transformed it, with England reduced to 10 men, into a brave but essentially one-sided lament.

PLATINI, AS much honored in France as Madame Curie, said none of this in a long radio interview Wednesday night. His public desire for self-examination stops at the tedious debate about whether referees should be able to check video monitors in questionable situations. The soccer establishment's failure at any kind of critical introspection provides only a demeaning framework for the new wonders from a player like England's Michael Owen or the courage of goalkeepers like Jorge Campos of Mexico or Paraguay's Jose Luis Chilavert.

Rationalization, not retribution, was

everywhere, from Amsterdam to London to Paris. Dutch television viewers heard Bergkamp tell a reporter after his assault, "I knew what I was doing." Cruyff said sure; Bergkamp deserved expulsion, but it was high time that he showed he could protect himself. In turn, Bergkamp's stomp became the standard by which Beckham's outburst was minimized by Glenn Hoddle, the England coach. His player's attack, Hoddle said, was much less violent.

When it was Sir Bobby's turn, the social worker in him talked of Beckham's foul as if only it had not had to happen in full view of hundreds of millions of people.

"Unfortunately," he said, "because it is such a high profile event, people will remember it. He's a very sensitive lad." By the time the England team got home, if the Times of London has it right, Prime Minister Tony Blair, the source of ultimate pardon in Cool Britannia, "had absolved Beckham, saying fans should look at the good he had done."

his man's miserable behavior and suspension until the quarterfinals.

The standard rationalizations concerning all the offenders is that soccer is mostly monstrous frustration, with the greatest individual skills continuously wiped out by a combination of brutal defenders and the sheer difficulty of scoring goals. The 1998 World Cup, the explanation goes, has magnified this frustration with an epidemic of shirt-grabbing and erratic directives from FIFA for the referees. But that hardly seems to illuminate why three truly masterful players, the antithesis of ice hockey goons, have one after another disgraced themselves.

This answer comes instead: These players feel totally protected by their environment, invulnerable, always excused. The evidence suggests that they are not far from wrong, in a closed soccer world where there is never much of a market for shame. The fact is — and this World Cup is its perfect demonstration — that almost all soccer's dirt rinses away overnight in the wash. There is always another match, and the hope that it will be a fine one.

Jacques Glassmann? He played a bit a year or so ago on Remon Island, a French territory in the Indian Ocean, where he was constantly jeered as the man who did in Olympique-Marseille. These days, he is described as unemployed and living with his in-laws.

A Battle of the Blues,
And Flair vs. Order

Fiery Duels Spice Up Quarterfinal Clashes

By Rob Hughes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — For France, there has to be style, for Italy, the result is enough. But when *Les Bleus* and the *Azzurri* (also the Blues) meet at Stade de France on Friday afternoon, the cultural differences between what each expects from sports will mean little. It will be winner-take-all.

It is a contest of intrigue, not least because the final rounds of the World Cup depend so much on the French continuing to play host. It is full of

P.M., with 80,000 at Stade de France, we shall take tea at the battle of the blues.

A second spicy meal will be served in Nantes at 9 P.M. There, Danish order and athleticism will seek to exploit the flaws in Brazil's blend of flair laced with power.

This match is anything but a foregone conclusion. Denmark's side, the product of a 5.2 million population, is thrilled rather than awed by the prospect of engaging the most populous soccer nation on earth.

Here, again, individual player-to-player confrontations stir the imagination. Peter Schmeichel, a goalkeeper of immense stature and commensurate self-belief, will face Ronaldo, ditto in both respects.

When it becomes one against one, when Ronaldo bears down on Schmeichel, I go with the goal-scorer. But he has a nagging pain, caused by tendinitis in his left knee, and it visibly restricts his astonishing pace, his natural joy in showing whose muscle is mightier. He also misses the cunning, the improvisation that Romario, injured before the World Cup, provided.

Bebeto, the stand-in, has not read Ronaldo, has not served him and has not distracted defenses the way Romario would. Indeed, Bebeto has become a distraction for his team. The angry altercation on the field between Bebeto and Dunga, the still-tenacious captain, illuminated the way Brazil's customary harmony has become disrupted.

I don't think it is Bebeto's fault. At 34, the same age as Dunga, he has lost his edge. In a forward, that cannot easily be disguised. Mario Zagallo, the Brazil coach, keeps faith in Bebeto, keeps trusting that a 41st goal in 71 games for Brazil will reward what he sees as Bebeto's continuing clever movement. But in each match so far, he also has taken the old guy off and brought on Denilson, aged just 20. In every match, that switch has changed the mood, lifting the spirits in Brazil's attack.

Denmark will not stand idle while it waits for Brazil to change strikers. Its Swedish coach, Bo Johansson, puts the smile on faces at training, and the Laudrup brothers, Michael and Brian, respond far better to his avuncular coaxing than to the former coach, Richard Moller-Nielsen, and his stern strictures.

Those Laudrups will pick Brazil's central defensive pairing of Junior Baidoo and Aldair for weaknesses. And a young man unheralded before this World Cup, the right-winger Martin Jorgensen, could use his swiftness and his trickery on the right wing to curtail Roberto Carlos, so often the exciting stimulus for Brazil. Roberto Carlos and Coach Zagallo have had "words," which is to say they argued a bit, about the left back's constantly cavalier thrusts on the flank. Roberto Carlos lets his feet do the talking, especially the left one, which, with extraordinary power and timing, can kick a ball with more ferocious deception than any other man alive.

Whether he will be free to do that, with Jorgensen sprinting behind him, will be of significant importance at Stade de Beaujeu.

Rob Hughes is the Sports Correspondent of The Times of London.



THE BIG QUESTION — Aime Jacquet, the French coach, being interrogated by French media on Thursday.

CUP: Another German Team Powers Its Way Up With Sheer Will

Continued from Page 1

In other words, ability counts, but so, too, does the sheer strength of character and self-belief that alone can keep tide after tide of attacks coming and turn near-certain defeat into victory.

Klinsmann, who has played more than 100 times for Germany, was speaking after Germany had reached the quarterfinals here by beating Mexico, 2-1.

It was a textbook German victory against a team that often seemed more skilled. Two goals in the last 15 minutes, by Klinsmann and his fellow striker Oliver Bierhoff, literally shattered the Mexicans, who had seemed headed for a surprise 1-0 victory.

Earlier in the tournament, Germany trailed Yugoslavia, 0-2, with 20 minutes

left and came back to tie the game 2-2.

If the Germans are in the last eight yet again, playing Croatia on Saturday in Lyon, it seems, more than ever, that sheer force of character has brought them this far. For this, by any estimate, is not a great side.

Its midfield has often resembled nothing so much as a grimy and gloomy void.

Aging, often clumsy and strangely disorganized, the team has been compared in Germany to the Russian space station Mir, staggering from mishap to mishap but somehow staying aloft. Coach Bert Vogts has tried so many players in midfield — even dropping what looked like the best of them, Jens Jeremies, 25 — that attempts to discern his strategy have appeared a fruitless exercise.

What then keeps the Mannschaft going here, urged onward by the 34-year-old sweeper Lothar Matthaus? Where does this exceptional will to win — recognized with trepidation by all Germany's opponents — find its roots?

The expression of national pride has, of course, been a difficult issue for Germans ever since World War II. In the soccer team, the nation clearly finds a uniquely powerful symbol for values of strength, determination and cohesion that cannot readily be displayed elsewhere.

While every country takes pride in its soccer team, not every country takes pride in the team's moral fiber and will-power above all else.

"What can we be proud of?" the German columnist Harald Martenstein wrote this week. "Of the Deutsche mark, as strong as the legs of Matthaus, but soon to be abandoned. Of the Goethe-Schiller-Beethoven culture complex, but what do the kids in Manila know about that? We are left with the

global visiting-card of soccer."

If, as the mark prepares to disappear in favor of the single European currency known as the euro, the Germans could pull off another victory, it might make the loss of the currency slightly less painful. Chancellor Helmut Kohl's re-election bid in September may even get a boost.

But with so many players over 30, and so many evident problems in the team, a fourth triumph still looks like a long shot, despite the fine performances of the striker Oliver Bierhoff, the best header of the ball in the game.

Referring to the team's repeated last-minute comebacks at this World Cup, the left-back Christian Ziege said this week, "It is time we won a game safely, otherwise our fans will die of heart attacks."

Historically, however, the heart attacks have generally been suffered by Germany's opponents. France, which will meet Germany in the semifinals if the teams win against Italy and Croatia respectively, still bears the scars of that 1982 game, which seemed to many French commentators to reflect an old French inferiority complex beside its powerful neighbor. France, which also lost to Germany in the 1986 semifinals, has never won the World Cup.

As the French sports columnist Roland Gransart commented laconically this week of the German side: "Defeat? Never heard of it."

■ Non-American Coach for U.S.?

Carlos Alberto Parreira, Carlos Queiroz and Bora Milutinovic are at the top of the list to become the next coach of the U.S. soccer team, said Alan Rothenberg, the U.S. Soccer Federation president, adding that he was not interested in hiring an American. The Associated Press reported Thursday from Paris.

World Cup Schedule

QUARTERFINALS			
JULY 3, IN NANTES	JULY 3, IN ST. DENIS	JULY 4, IN ST. DENIS	JULY 4, IN ST. DENIS
A-Ecuador vs. Denmark	B-Italy vs. France	C-Holland vs. Argentina	D-Germany vs. Croatia
SEMIFINALS			
JULY 7, IN MARSEILLE	JULY 8, IN ST. DENIS	JULY 8, IN ST. DENIS	JULY 8, IN ST. DENIS
Winner A vs. Winner C	Winner B vs. Winner D	Winner A vs. Winner C	Winner B vs. Winner D
THIRD PLACE			
JULY 11, IN PARIS	JULY 11, IN PARIS	JULY 11, IN PARIS	JULY 11, IN PARIS
Losers semifinals	Losers semifinals	Losers semifinals	Losers semifinals
FINAL			
JULY 12, IN ST. DENIS	JULY 12, IN ST. DENIS	JULY 12, IN ST. DENIS	JULY 12, IN ST. DENIS

When matches are drawn after 90 minutes, teams start to play two 15-minute periods of extra time. Play now stops immediately when one team scores in extra time — a "golden goal" for the winner. If no goal is scored in the 30 minutes, the match is decided by a penalty shoot-out.

1st Quarter Final - 19.00 (CET)
2nd Quarter Final - 24.00 (CET)
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SPORTS

Novotna Avenges Loss to Hingis

Czech Topples World No. 1 As Tauziat Stops Zvereva

By Jennifer Frey
Special to the Herald Tribune

WIMBLEDON, England — Jana Novotna did her best to control the anticipation when she stood up from her chair during the final change-over of the Wimbledon semi-final Thursday and walked to the baseline to serve for the match. Martina Hingis — her

WIMBLEDON

friend, her foe, and her main obstacle to a much-coveted Wimbledon title — stood at the other end of the court, her hopes of a repeat championship disintegrating thin. And the Centre Court crowd was roaring, ready to see a long-suffering veteran take a leap toward getting her due at last. Novotna may not have been serving for the Wimbledon championship, but it certainly seemed that way.

Earlier in the day, the unheralded Nathalie Tauziat had spluttered to a 1-6, 7-6 (7-1), 6-3 victory over the unseeded Natascha Zvereva in the other semi-final. Watching that match, it was impossible not to feel that the Novotna-Hingis semi-final — which pitted the No. 1 player in the world, Hingis, against the No. 3, Novotna — would be this year's true final.

Novotna and Hingis did not disappoint. In a beautiful match, one packed with marvelously played and marvelously pointed Novotna took revenge — 6-4, 6-4 — on the woman who beat her in the Wimbledon final last summer. After it was over, after Hingis hit her final return into the net, Novotna knelt on the grass she

knows well, and raised a triumphant fist into the air. Novotna, 29, will face Tauziat, 30, Saturday in what will be the oldest women's final in more than 20 years.

Novotna will be making her third appearance in the final of the Grand Slam best suited to her entertaining serve-and-volley game. Her first appearance, in 1993, ended in tears, after she collapsed in the third set against Steffi Graf, then buried her face in the Duchess of Kent's shoulder, forever endearing herself to the Wimbledon crowd. The second appearance came last summer, when Hingis won, 2-6, 6-3, 6-3. Remembering that match, Novotna had a few words for her nemesis when they met at the net to shake hands Thursday.

"You beat me last year," Novotna said. "And I gave it to you back now!"

"Yes you did!" Hingis answered, then the two wrapped their arms around each other and walked to the chair umpire together, smiles on both their faces.

Hingis is 17 and Novotna 29; Hingis is already a four-time Grand Slam titleist. Novotna is still seeking her first. There is a special tennis friendship, forged as doubles partners — the two returned to the court together later Thursday for a women's doubles match — and cemented by the fact that the Czech-born Hingis speaks Novotna's native language.

Novotna said that her relationship with Hingis made the match all the more special. "You can't lose this set anymore," before doing just that. Her problems car-



Jana Novotna stretching for a return Thursday in her victory over Martina Hingis.

"She deserves it," Hingis said. Hingis, grinning, also said that she was picking Novotna because "if she beats me, she should win the whole tournament, you know."

Last year, Hingis ruled supreme in women's tennis. She made all four Grand Slam titles and won three of them. This year has been different. Hingis started with victory at the Australian Open, but has lost in the semifinals of both the French Open (to Monica Seles) and Wimbledon. On Thursday, she was unable to outplay, and outsmart, Novotna as she had last year.

"I was up 3-0 and 40-0 and after that it changed like this," Hingis said, waving her hand. "Everything just stuck in the net, and nothing would come over anymore, and I was sometimes a little bit unlucky, but she was great at the net."

Aggressive at the outset, Hingis won the first nine points of the match and told herself, "You can't lose this set anymore," before doing just that. Her problems car-

ried into the second, when she was broken in the first game, then she righted herself to eventually take a 3-2 lead.

After that, three of the next four games were marathons, both players winning long, intricate points and both players battling to hold serve. Twice in the seventh game, Hingis served aces while facing breakpoint — they were Hingis's only aces of the match — and as she walked back to the baseline after the second, she playfully flexed her arm muscles for the crowd.

Those two points, though, were rarities. More common was the point Novotna won to break Hingis and go up 5-4 before the final changeover. At the net, Novotna backhanded an overhead for a winner, leaving Hingis to roll her eyes at the impossibility of it all. It was hard for Hingis to believe that she would have more difficulty beating Novotna at 29 than she did beating her at 28.

"She's not the youngest player on the tour anymore," Hingis said, then shrugged.

"Sometimes it seems like the older, the better. If you see Tauziat on the other side in the finals, it's amazing, you know. I hope it's going to be like that with me also — the older, the smarter, the cleverer, the better."

After 42 career Grand Slams, Tauziat made her first appearance in a semi-final Thursday, and she played as if she were trying to hold on by her fingertips, rather than forge ahead. She double-faulted on the first point of the match and was nearly helpless in the first set, then slugged her way through the second watching, and waiting, for Zvereva to collapse.

Zvereva obliged. The 27-year-old from Belarus played a miserable second-set tiebreaker, then could not hold herself together in the third set. After upsetting Graf and Seles in this tournament, Zvereva saw her magic carpet ride come to an end.

"I'm so tired," she said. "I need a mental-insulation break."

Wells Shows All-Star Shine

Yankees Ace Shuts Down Phillies in 5-2 Triumph

The Associated Press

Hours after making his first All-Star team, David Wells showed why he belongs on the American League squad.

Wells pitched seven strong innings and Tino Martinez drove in four runs to lead the Yankees to a 5-2 victory over Philadelphia on Wednesday night in New York.

Wells (11-2) held the Phillies to one earned run and extended his streak of innings without a walk to 36.

"I had no breaking ball whatsoever," said Wells, one of five Yankees picked for the AL

lified Atlanta to victory in Tampa Bay.

Martinez, 3 In Baltimore, Livan Hernandez won his fourth straight decision as Florida handed the Orioles their eighth straight loss.

Florida scored two runs in the first inning without a hit and never trailed en route to its ninth victory in 13 games.

Indiana 5, Brewers 2 In Milwaukee, the All-Stars Jim Thome and Omar Vizquel each drove in two runs and Kenny Lofton had three hits as Cleveland snapped a three-game losing streak.

Royals 6, Cardinals 4 Tim Lincecum won for the fifth time in six decisions, and Jeff Conine and Dean Palmer each had three RBIs as Kansas City triumphed over visiting St. Louis for its eighth victory in 10 games.

Mark McGwire, who hit his 37th homer the previous night, went 0-for-3 with a walk and two strikeouts for St. Louis.

Dodgers 7, Rangers 5 Los Angeles won in Arlington, Texas, as Eric Karros's two-run double capped a three-run rally in the ninth inning off the All-Star closer John Wetteland.

Wetteland entered the ninth with a 5-4 lead, but he gave up a one-out single to Wilton Guerrero before the second baseman Mark McLemore booted Jim Eisenreich's potential game-ending, double-play grounder. One out later, Gary Sheffield singled home Guerrero. Karros then hit a liner into the right-field corner.

Cubs 6, Diamondbacks 4 The Chicago rookie Kerry Wood struck out 13 in eight innings and improved his home record to 6-0. Wood (8-3) gave up two runs and three hits. Sammy Sosa, who hit a record 20 homers in June, began July with a pair of run-scoring doubles for the Cubs.

Astros 10, White Sox 4 In Houston, Moises Alou drove in four runs against Chicago and Sean Berry tied his career-high with four hits as the Astros continued their surge, during which they have scored 48 runs in four games.

Giants 6, Angels 3 Bill Mueller hit a three-run homer in the 10th after failing in two sacrifice attempts, lifting San Francisco to victory in Anaheim.

Pirates 9, Pirates 1 In Pittsburgh, Detroit's Seth Greisinger held the Pirates to five hits in eight innings for his first major-league victory.

Red Sox 6, Expos 1 In Boston, Bret Saberhagen pitched seven innings of three-hit ball against Montreal and Nomar Garciaparra extended his hitting streak to 22 games for the Red Sox. Saberhagen (10-5) retired the first 10 batters and had still faced the minimum before Shane Andrews homered with one out in the sixth.

Blue Jays 18, Mets 4 Alex Gonzalez hit a three-run homer in his eighth inning for Toronto as the Blue Jays beat visiting New York with their biggest offensive day of the season.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

EAST DIVISION				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	57	20	.740	0
Seattle	52	25	.677	5 1/2
Toronto	49	28	.636	8 1/2
Baltimore	37	40	.480	20 1/2
Tampa Bay	34	43	.442	23 1/2
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Cleveland	47	34	.580	0
Minnesota	39	43	.476	8 1/2
Kansas City	37	45	.451	10 1/2
Chicago	33	49	.402	14 1/2
Detroit	32	49	.395	15 1/2
WEST DIVISION				
Anaheim	46	37	.554	3 1/2
Texas	37	47	.439	10 1/2
Oakland	36	47	.435	12
Seattle	35	49	.417	13 1/2
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
EAST DIVISION				
Atlanta	58	29	.665	—
New York	57	30	.659	1 1/2
Philadelphia	40	41	.494	13 1/2
Montreal	38	43	.468	16 1/2
St. Louis	33	48	.405	21 1/2
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Chicago	57	32	.643	—
San Francisco	47	37	.559	7 1/2
Houston	44	39	.530	10 1/2
St. Louis	39	46	.456	11 1/2
Los Angeles	38	47	.446	12 1/2
Chicago	35	50	.412	17 1/2
WEST DIVISION				
San Diego	52	36	.593	—
San Francisco	48	36	.568	5 1/2

BASEBALL

WIMBLEDON

WIMBLEDON	W	L	Pct.	GB
Nathalie Tauziat	1	0	1.000	0
Natascha Zvereva	0	1	.000	1

BASEBALL

WIMBLEDON

WIMBLEDON	W	L	Pct.	GB
Nathalie Tauziat	1	0	1.000	0
Natascha Zvereva	0	1	.000	1

BASEBALL

WIMBLEDON

WIMBLEDON	W	L	Pct.	GB
Nathalie Tauziat	1	0	1.000	0
Natascha Zvereva	0	1	.000	1

BASEBALL

WIMBLEDON

WIMBLEDON	W	L	Pct.	GB
Nathalie Tauziat	1	0	1.000	0
Natascha Zvereva	0	1	.000	1

ALL-STAR ROSTERS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	57	20	.740	0
Seattle	52	25	.677	5 1/2
Toronto	49	28	.636	8 1/2
Baltimore	37	40	.480	20 1/2
Tampa Bay	34	43	.442	23 1/2

CRICKET

SOUTH AFRICA VS. ENGLAND

SOUTH AFRICA VS. ENGLAND	W	L	Pct.	GB
Nathalie Tauziat	1	0	1.000	0
Natascha Zvereva	0	1	.000	1

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

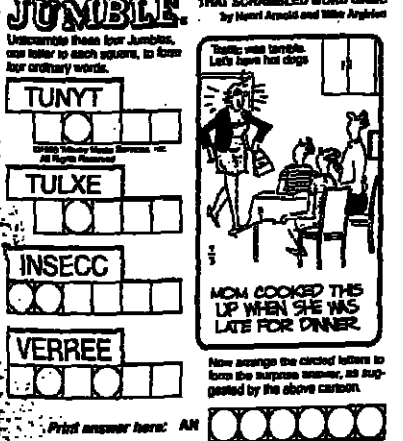
BASEBALL	W	L	Pct.	GB
Nathalie Tauziat	1	0	1.000	0
Natascha Zvereva	0	1	.000	1

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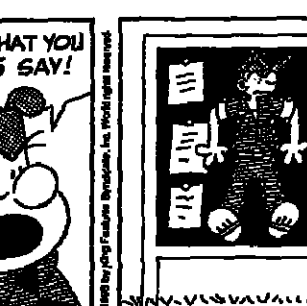
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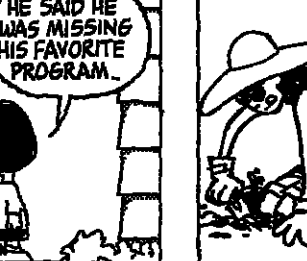
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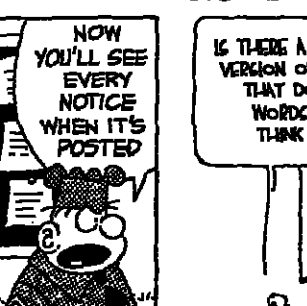
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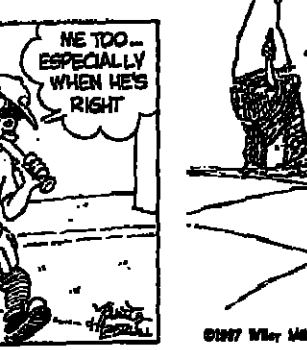
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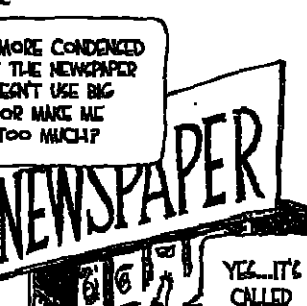
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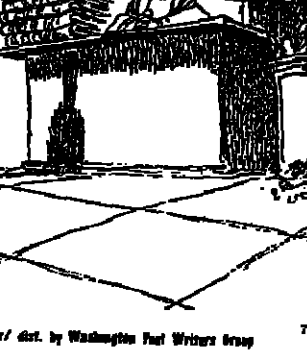
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POSTCARD

In Defense of Sonoma

By Marian Burros
New York Times Service

SONOMA, California — Residents of Sonoma County will say this much about their neighbor to the east: The Napa Valley is better known and has better restaurants. That said, they wouldn't dream of living there.

They would have to give up their wild and spectacular coastline. They would have to abandon their magnificent fruits and vegetables, superb cheeses and foie gras, prize-winning olive oil, succulent lamb and pristine oysters.

They would have to leave the low-key atmosphere that attracts fascinating characters. And of course, they would have to give up bragging rights on those Sonoma pinot noirs and chardonnays, wines they would put up against Napa's any day.

Despite all these advantages, Sonoma's sense of being an also-ran runs deep, as does resentment about the fame of Napa's premium wines, which, Sonomans say, is partly driven by a magnificent promotional machine.

It's not that the residents of Sonoma want the glitz and the glamour of the 20-mile-long (32-kilometer-long), two-mile-wide Napa Valley or the bumper-to-bumper traffic on its single north-south road. Nor do they want what they call the Disneyfication of the wine industry, to accommodate the vacationing hordes.

Though parts of the county are less than an hour north of the Golden Gate Bridge, most of Sonoma is still very rural and up until now, life there has been noncompetitive. It is a place for individualists and eccentrics — mavericks who provide the color that keeps the place intriguing.

CK Lamb produces succulent, tender meat that is some of the best lamb in America. The foie gras from Sonoma's Muscovy ducks has an incredibly fine texture. And some of the county's olive oils, like DaVero's, can hold their own with their European brethren.

Sonoma does have a marketing organization for its bounty, called Select Sonoma County, but the county does not have the money or recognition of its Napa neighbor.

"Maybe we are looking for respect," said Gaye LeBaron, a columnist for The Santa Rosa Press Democrat in Sonoma's main town. Like fellow Sonomans, she cheered on the county's answer to Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid — the Sonoma Valley Wine Patrol, which in the early 1990s genially hijacked two busloads of European travel writers on their way to taste Napa wines and "forced" them to sample Sonoma wines instead.

The same outfit raided the Napa Valley Wine Train and cajoled the tourists into drinking Sonoma wines.

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The Other Royals: 90 Years a King-in-Waiting

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

AMBOISE, France — In his Sleeping Beauty castle high above the Loire River, the future Henri VI of France will celebrate on Sunday his 90th birthday.

If fairy tales come true, the most persuasive pretender to the French throne might yet be crowned in a royal blue robe gilded with fleur-de-lis and take his place among the 40 French kings spanning 1,000 years of history.

As it is, Henri, Comte de Paris, head of the Orleans branch of France's royal family, is a spry, upright gentleman with exquisite manners and shiny shoes, who will receive the extended family of his 11 children and royal relatives for a fete at the Renaissance chateau of Amboise on the Loire River.

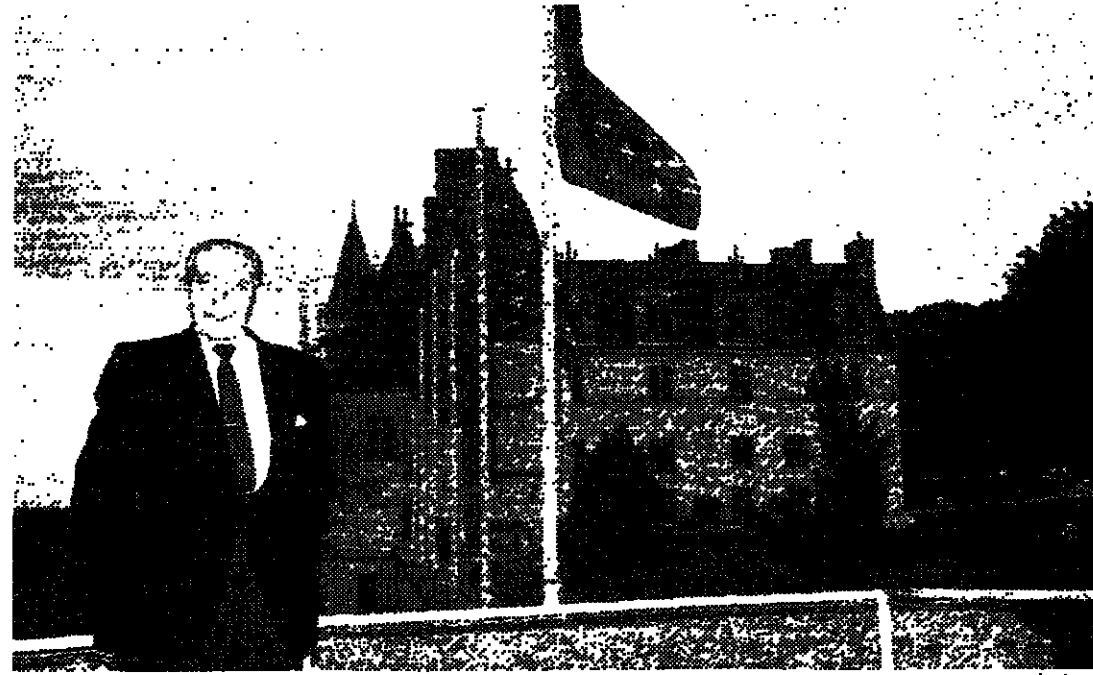
"Cousin," this and that, he says of the guest list, referring to august names thick with the dust of past royal history: Habsburgs, Hohenzollerns or Wurtembergs, heads of toy-town principalities like Rainier and Albert of Monaco, and exiled royals from Greece or Yugoslavia.

The royal flock might choose to mark another somber anniversary: 150 years since France's last king, Louis-Philippe, was overthrown in the Revolution of 1848. He left two different lines — the Bourbons and the Orleans — laying claim to the throne.

While in France the Comte de Paris is recognized for his walrus mustache, dapper style and eminently sensible political comments, abroad he is scarcely known — and he wants it that way.

"This is a family celebration," he said of the coming fete. "I never wanted to be a star or for my children to be. That has been the English error — to allow people to banalize you by making the family into celebrities. Britain's royal family now has a lot of work to do to recover lost territory."

For the first 42 years of his life, the count had no territory. Before a



The Comte de Paris, the most persuasive pretender to the crown, in front of his Amboise home.

French law banishing pretenders to the throne was rescinded in 1950, young Henri could only dream of La Belle France on a farm in Morocco or gaze at his country from the terrace of a Belgian mansion.

He learned to pilot a plane to satisfy his craving to see and feel more than the scoop of French soil that his father, the Duc de Guise, had dug up from under a plane tree on the Champs-Elysees and kept on his desk until he died in exile in 1940.

Hovering alone above the forests of the Ardennes, looking down at the tidy villages and pastoral tracts of northern France, the count felt a pain and a yearning that weigh on him half a century later.

"I loved France as an ideal — like something or someone that you can't reach out and touch, see, drink in — you can't imagine the frustration," he said. "It was the great drama of my life."

After publicly condemning the

Munich treaty in 1939, he served his country in World War II, in the Foreign Legion. He then fought on two fronts: to return to France and to distance himself from the ultraright monarchists. By renouncing their views and by publishing a liberal monthly political journal known as Le Bulletin, he said proudly that he earned himself the title of *le prince rouge* or red prince.

"I was the prisoner of the Le Pen-ists of the period," the count said, referring to the current leader of France's National Front party. The count speaks out strongly against racist attitudes, especially toward North Africans in France.

For 18 years, he remained on the political scene, even carrying out diplomatic missions. That ended in 1968, however, with the political collapse of his close friend Charles de Gaulle.

With kingly restoration a suc-

cess in Spain and with the idea gaining some ground in Eastern Europe, does the count believe it could still happen in France? If the monarchy were restored, he said, it would have to be "above and beyond politics in the permanent interests of the whole nation."

"Everything depends on events and on the man," he added. "I believe it's finished for me — it is up to others to carry on my work."

Since the Gaullist period, the count has concentrated on the Fondation Saint-Louis, set up in 1975 to look after the family's patrimony and especially the chateau with its pointed turrets, chapel and vaulted state room. Right now, he is literally cultivating his garden: restoring the ancient terraces.

Inevitably, the domestic tribulations of France's first family have caused more ink to flow than have such worthy causes. The wedding of the Comte de Paris and Isabelle d'Orleans Bragance in Palermo,

Italy, in 1931 was the Charles-and-Di fest of its day. Although he still refers to his wife as "La Reine Isabelle," the couple separated discreetly in 1986.

But the divorce question that has so bedeviled monarchies from England's Henry VIII through the current Windsors tore the French royal family apart recently when Henri, Comte de Clermont, the son and heir, was disinherited by his father for divorcing his wife — and then marrying a divorcee.

Paradoxically, the mild count of liberal views seems to be an absolute ruler in his personal life, sticking to the rigid principles of no mixed-blood royal marriages. "My son's divorce was a scandal," he said. "We should give an example to the people of duty and responsibility and we should be as transparent as glass. You can see in England the drama a divorce causes. I was terribly agitated at the time by the abdication of the Duke of Windsor. And for Charles and Diana to divorce was a terrible mistake."

Father and son are now reconciled and, his status as heir reconfirmed, the Comte de Clermont is expected to show up Sunday with his new wife.

"His first wife won't be there — and the family are furious with me," the Comte de Paris said. "But I have to impose my will."

Forced into the anachronistic position of being a putative figurehead without any active role, the count seems to have managed his public life with grace. He considers his life's achievement to be moving the concept of monarchy in France forward from the privilege of a caste or political clan — and especially distancing it from the extreme right.

So as he looks out from the turrets of Amboise, does he feel that he is surveying his rightful kingdom?

"I feel everywhere is my patrimony," he said. "When I see the fleur-de-lis on the carpets at the Elysees or when I go out across the country, there is not a corner of France where I do not feel *chez moi*."

PEOPLE

JUST married: Barbra Streisand and James Brolin exchanged wedding vows during a private ceremony at her estate in Malibu, California, overlooking the Pacific Ocean. Streisand's son, Jason, gave the bride away, said her publicist, Dick Guttman. Brolin's son, Josh, was the best man at the ceremony held in the formal living room on Wednesday, the second anniversary of the couple's first date. Guests included Quincy Jones, Tom Hanks, John Travolta and his wife, Kelly Preston. All those who attended the wedding had to sign confidentiality agreements, according to Daily Variety.

Woody Allen, who has overhauled most of his longtime production staff, has abruptly left his New York-based agent, Sam Cohn, after 30 years. Allen has decided to move to the William Morris Agency, where he will be represented by John Burnham, executive vice president of the agency and a head of its motion-picture department in Los Angeles. Diane Keaton, a friend of Allen's and a client of Burnham's for 15 years, introduced the two men. Allen's move caught Hollywood agents, executives and producers by surprise, as his long-term bond with Cohn was considered unbreakable. But two of Allen's associates said that he had

decided to leave Cohn partly because he felt Burnham was better suited to finding him acting roles. "He's keen on acting; he wants more choices and opportunities," said one associate.

In a display of "Art" for art's sake, London audiences will get a chance to see the Tony Award-winning American version of Yasmina Reza's play "Art," while Broadway theatergoers will see Britain's Olivier Award-winning version. The exchange will begin July 28, when Stacy Keach, George Wendt and David Dukes will step, respectively, into the roles of Marc, Serge and Yvan in the comedy at Wyndham's Theatre in London. In September, a British cast will take over from Alan Alda, Victor Garber and Alfred Molina in "Art" at the Royale Theatre on Broadway, where are currently Marc, Serge and Yvan.

A woman claiming to be Evita Peron's daughter wants to take a DNA test to prove the fabled Argentine first lady was her mother. "I want to be recognized as my mother's daughter and they will do that with the results of the DNA tests," Nilda Quartucci told a radio station. Quartucci, 57, said that she was born in a Buenos Aires clinic, and that

she never saw Evita, who died of cancer in 1952. Quartucci said Evita disowned her "for reasons that do not reflect well on my father."

As Isaac Hayes has revitalized his career, a Georgia woman has renewed her effort to collect on an \$88,000 loan. Doris Hall received a court order in 1989 that required Hayes to repay the loan plus nearly \$100,000 in interest, but she didn't pursue it because she believed the singer didn't have the means to pay, her attorney said. Hayes, who won an Oscar for his 1971 theme for the movie "Shaft," has his own show on a New York radio station.

Mayor Gabriele Albertini of Milan told newspapers that his controversial decision to be photographed wearing a tiny — very tiny — Valentino cashmere bathing suit was a way of showing his support for Milan fashion week. Photos splashed across Italy's major dailies that showed the trim, bespectacled mayor provoked head-scratching from commentators about whether Albertini had gone too far. "I wanted to show the city's interest in supporting the prestigious designers who are showing their collections," he told La Repubblica, adding, "It's not like I was at a city council meeting."



John Travolta and Kelly Preston arriving at Barbra Streisand's Malibu estate.



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